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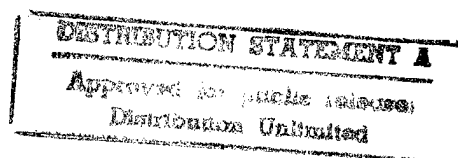
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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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19 July 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Briefs

Cultural Cooperation With USSR	1
Polish-Romanian Extractive Industry Meeting	1
Polish-CSSR Border Development Commission	1
Polish-Soviet Scientific Seminar	1
PPR-GDR Science Academies Cooperate	2
PPR-GDR Border Cooperation	2

ALBANIA

Need To Improve Military Training of Youth in Schools (Hajdar Sanjollasi; REVISTA PEDAGOCJIKE, No 4, Oct-Dec 84)	3
---	---

BULGARIA

Authorities Discourage Contacts With Foreign Tourists (NARODEN STRAZH, 15 May 85)	7
Meeting on Tourist Activities, by Traycho Lazarov	7
Foreign Currency Deals, by Stoyan Khristozov	8
Greater Vigilance Shown, by Angel Dermendzhiv	9
Good Organization of Tourism, by Ivan Stankov	10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Danish Prime Minister Quoted on Human Rights (Poul Schluter; RUDE PRAVO, 22 Jun 85)	13
CPCZ, CPSL Officials Attend Chemical Fair Opening (Oliver Brunovsky; PRAVDA, 24 Jun 85)	15
Boda Criticizes ILO (RUDE PRAVO, 14 Jun 85)	17

Strauss Attacked for Revanchism (RUDE PRAVO, 13 Jun 85)	19
Prague on Terrorism, Countermeasures, Cooperation (Prague International Service, 28 Jun 85)	20
Commentator--TWA Hijacking Has Roots in U.S. 'Terrorism' (Bratislav Domestic Service, 28 Jun 85)	22
Terrorism 'Flourishes' in Capitalist States (Prague International Service, 27 Jun 85)	23
Different Approaches Do Not Mean 'Disunity' (Michal Stefanak; NOVA MYSL, No 6, 1985)	25
Husak, VIP's Attend Spartakiad Closing Ceremonies (Prague Domestic Service, 29 Jun 85)	28
Corruption Among Doctors Viewed (Karel Walter; RUDE PRAVO, 7 Jun 85)	29
Interesting Ecological Research (RUDE PRAVO, 12 Jun 85)	32
Points in Anonymous Letters Disputed (Stanislav Oborsky; RUDE PRAVO, 8 Jun 85)	34
Briefs	
Lenart Speaks at CPSL Session	37
Delegation Visits Mozambique	37
Venezuelan CP Lauded	37
Bilak Receives General Secretary	38
Fight Against Negative Phenomena Debated	38
International Conference on Socialism	38
Protocol Agreement Signed	39
Spartakiad Procession in Prague	39
Newspapermen Organization Protests	39

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

No Change in Labor Force Structure Predicted (IWE TAGESDIENST, No 78, 25 May 85)	40
Popular View of Social Progress Criticized (IWE TAGESDIENST, No 81, 1 Jun 85)	42

HUNGARY

Aczel on Various Political, Economic Issues in Warsaw Weekly (Gyorgy Aczel; POLITYKA, No 19, 11 May 85)	43
--	----

POLAND

Remarks on Changes in Electoral Law (Barbara Gardowska; Warsaw Domestic Service, 30 May 85) ..	46
POLITYKA Apology on Yugoslav/WWII Data (Rudolf Dzipanow; POLITYKA, 25 May 85)	48
Interview With Head of Maritime Economy Office (Jerzy Korzonek Interview; OLOS SZCZECINSKI, 4-5 May 85) .	49
NOWE DROGI Editors Confer With Yugoslavs on Self-Management (SOCIJALIZAM, No 12, Dec 84)	53
Officer School Commanders Discuss Programs, Activities (Various sources, various dates)	62
Political Officer Training Center, Marian Anysz Interview	62
Radiotechnical School, by Andrzej Jurczynski	65
Briefs	
Czyrek Receives Cuban Official	68
Political Consultations With Mexico	68
Student With Illegal Magazines Arrested	68
Polish-Syrian Agreement	68
Olszowski Meets Colombian Ministers	68
Glowczyk Meets Korean Delegation	69
Yugoslavian Economic Plans Presented	69
Soviet Technological Delegation Visits	69
Belgian Economic Mission	69
Polish-Colombian Commission	69
Czyrek Receives Italian Peasants	69
Polish-French Political Talks	69
Czyrek Meets Iraqi Communist	70
Polish-Turkish Meeting in Warsaw	70
Party Census	70
Fisheries Agreements With Sweden	70
Trade Talks in Bucharest	70
Cooperation With Turkey	70
Romanian Minister Visits	71
Cooperation With Argentina	71
Talks With Maltese Officials	71
Soviet Labor Official	71
Polish-Iranian Talks	71
Power Plant Fire, Shutdown	72
Siwak Meets Administrative Trainees	72
Bejger Meets Leningrad Delegation	72
Soviet Red Cross Delegation	72
Vietnamese Minister of Culture	72
Rakowski on Self-Management	72
Jaruzelski Meets L'HUMANITE Writer	73
Turkish-Polish Agreement	73

SED Delegation in Poland	73
Polish-Ethiopian Cooperation	73
Soviet-Polish Economy Talks	73
Grzyb Attends Radom Plenum	73
Obodowski Meets CEMA's Sychev	73
Polish-Irish Cooperation Meeting	73
Scientific Cooperation With India	74
Koszalin Militia Operation	74
Claim That Church Supports PRON	74
CSSR, Poland Trade Union Talks Begin	74
Visit of Bulgarian CPCC Delegation	75
Consultations Between Poland, FRG	75

ROMANIA

Students Polled on Knowledge of Health, Hygiene, Sex (V. Lisovschi, et al.; IGIENA, Jan-Mar 85)	76
--	----

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--Y. Kirychenko, head of the Cultural Cooperation Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, stayed in Warsaw on a working visit on 3-6 June and had consultations with the Polish Foreign Ministry on the 1986-90 plan for Polish-Soviet cultural and scientific cooperation.
[Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jun 85 p 4 AU]

POLISH-ROMANIAN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY MEETING--The ninth session of the Polish-Romanian Commission for Cooperation in Extractive Industry has taken place in the Romanian Petroseni coal basin. Among other things, initial equipment deliveries for mining and drilling until 1990 were agreed. A draft agreement on specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of mining machinery and equipment, as well as modernization of mining processes also was discussed.
[Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 2 May 85 LD]

POLISH-CSSR BORDER DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION--During the proceedings of the Polish-Czechoslovak Commission for the Development of Border Regions in Roznow, a joint study on spatial management of these areas was approved. This is the first work of its kind and will form the basis of cooperation between the neighboring Polish voivodships and Czechoslovak regions. Specialists from both sides in the fields of environmental protection, transport, and others took part in the proceedings. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 2 May 85 LD]

POLISH-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR--A Polish-Soviet scientific seminar entitled "Theoretical and Practical Aspects of the Liquidation of Differences Between Urban and Rural Areas" who toured the agricultural producer cooperative in Otrebusy and the Warka-Grojec fruit growing basin, were received by Professor Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and rector of the Academy of Sciences. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 May 85 p 8 AU]

PPR-GDR SCIENCE ACADEMIES COOPERATE--A protocol on cooperation between pan [Polish Academy of Sciences] and the GDR Academy of Sciences for the next 5 years has been signed in Berlin. The document details a number of ventures on which the academies will cooperate. The cooperation will revolve round the utilization of faw materials, laser physics, biology, mathematics, and chemistry. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Jun 85 ID]

PPR-GDR BORDER COOPERATION--Cooperation between the Polish and GDR border regions is becoming ever closer. The Fifth Permanent Commission of the two states examined issues pertaining to the infrastructure of the areas on both sides of the Oder and Nysa rivers at its session in Berlin. An agreement on further cooperation in the 1986-1990 period has been signed. Among other things, the agreement provides for cooperation in the field of industry, handicrafts, services and municipal economy. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 May 85 LD]

CSO: 2600/819

19 July 1985

ALBANIA

NEED TO IMPROVE MILITARY TRAINING OF YOUTH IN SCHOOLS

Tirana REVISTA PEDAGOGJIKE in Albanian No 4, Oct-Dec 84 pp 115-119

[Article by Hajdar Sanjollasi: "The Qualitative Improvement of Physical and Military Training of Youth -- A Permanent Task of Our School"]

[Text] The sound physical and military training of school is a task of great political, ideological and military importance, because it is directly linked with the achievement of the tasks assigned by the Eighth Party Congress for the defense of the fatherland, as a task above all other tasks, a great cause of all the people.

For improving the quality of physical and military training of youth, and for placing it on more sound bases, the organs of the army and education and the school boards have followed the directives of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha for improving the effectiveness and quality of this component, for the comprehensive physical and military training of the new generation so as to be fit for work and for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The experience obtained from the 2-years' implementation of the new documentation, that was improved in accordance with the tasks assigned by the Decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party "On the Further Improvement of Education and Teaching in Schools," shows that the quality of physical and military training of youth was improved and that this school component was further consolidated in size, structure and content. Physical and military training is carried out in a gradual manner from class to class and from middle school to institution of higher education. The aim of this graduation is to determine the most essential and most comprehensive concepts and practical expressions to be given to pupils and students from the early grades, relying more extensively on their powers of assimilation and on the expansion of the massive and supplementary information given inside and outside schools. The programs of physical and military education have been relieved of overloading, duplications and excessive and unnecessary repetitions. In handling the subjects of this component, especially in military training, a more correct and more scientific relationship is established between theoretical concepts and practical expressions that are given to pupils and students.

In this manner, the implementation of physical and military training helped to achieve a better and many-sided development of physical qualities and a more

complete formation of pupils and students in the execution of their military duties. The military and educational organs, pupils and students increased their efforts toward studying and executing, in theory and practice, the party military line, embodied in the requirements of the Military Art of the People's Struggle; better work was done to strengthen order, discipline and military preparedness; and the participation of youth in military, sports and training activities was increased, linking them in a better way with their revolutionary patriotic education and with the best traditions and virtues of our people and of the valiant partisans of the Antifascist National Liberation Struggle.

From the inspections carried out in middle and higher schools, it appears that the participation of pupils and students in the class hours of military instruction, in the various training exercises and in other activities was good; the quality of assimilation of programs was satisfactory. In all country's schools, particular attention is being given to the organization and development of teaching and training of youth with strength and vitality and under conditions as near as possible to real war conditions. Thus, plan for teaching the subjects of tactics, firing practice, physical tempering and other special subjects was fulfilled 100 percent with an average work mark of 7.9; the plan for firing practice with infantry weapons was fulfilled by 85 to 95 percent, hitting the targets by 45 to 50 percent with the first rounds. Norms were reduced by two to three percent in all military disciplines; the norms of military preparedness were reduced by 1 to 1.5 percent and so forth. Also, indicators of physical-cultural and sports development of youth were improved; the average time for the various endurance and running activities was reduced by 30 to 40 seconds; the speed in steep and uneven terrain was increased, improving the average time by 2 to 3 seconds, and the time of achieving physical fitness was also improved by 10 to 15 seconds. Of course, marches, excursions, the various physical-cultural and sports activities, Spartan games, races, firing contests and physical fitness competitions, organized on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the People's Army and the liberation of the fatherland, which were crowned with success, have contributed to the physical and military training of our youth. The results achieved in the main indicators of this component indicate a more complete understanding of this task by the leadership cadres in schools and military units. Better results were achieved in Tirana, Skrapar, Gramsh, Kukes, Berat, Fier and other districts.

Gymnastics, athletics and activities with a tempering nature have played a greater roll in the content of programs of all categories of schools by strengthening the formational character of the subject of physical and military education, increasing the desire and passion of pupils and students for physical-cultural and sports activities in a continuing manner and during all their lives.

The physical and military training of our school youth is an undivisible part of the general training of all our people to be able to confront any unexpected attack by the various imperialist and revisionist enemies. This requires that pupils, students and educational and military cadres be equipped with greater political and ideological clarity of vision, be better aware of the military line of the party and of its tactics and strategy and know how to deal with them with high discipline and awareness and with ardent

patriotism in all events and circumstances regardless of sacrifice and, if it is needed, to even give their lives.

The improvement of the quality of this component and the best possible assimilation of the concepts that are established in the requirements of programs require most thorough knowledge of didactics, of teaching methods, of the development of training, of the psychology of pupils and of how to communicate with them.

For the training of teachers and educators, it is necessary to place individual study along with the forms organized on more solid bases so as to improve the theoretical and practical skills for knowing and creatively executing the requirements of the Military Art of the People's Struggle. In regard to the training of cadres, more attention must be given to the study of party documents and of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings on the Military Art of the People's Struggle so as to know the basic regulations of the People's Army and to disseminate progressive experience. Training is a key matter; therefore, it must be comprehensive as teachers and pedagogues are not only educators, but also unit commanders entrusted with specific military tasks.

The further improvement of the quality of physical and military education is closely linked with the mass dissemination of scientific pedagogical work. The subject commission school boards, pedagogical bureaus and commands of military units must deal more thoroughly with studies and produce more complete conclusions on the improvement of the quality of this component; they must deal much better with special matters such as those related to organization and content, the improvement of the quality level of teaching and training and the perfection of methods of teaching for the qualitative execution of programs, the enrichment of the material base and the mass development of physical-cultural, sports and military activities. The organs of education and of army units must show greater concern in their work for the implementation of a strict scientific discipline in teaching and training so that order, discipline, the correctness of self-action and the development of tactical firing instructions and of special and complex training exercises in the execution of military duties will become the permanent education of every pupil and student. Concern must also be shown for small tactical and special tactical exercises from which the most essential expressions are acquired and the methods of action during the various aspects of fighting are perfected, always proving to be creative and innovator in their execution.

For the further improvement of the quality of the physical and military training of the youth it is necessary to further strengthen work for harmonizing this component with teaching so that the Military Art of the People's Struggle will be treated in the subjects for instruction in the most complete manner and to the specified extent, because, in some cases, the relationships between teaching and physical and military education are reduced to giving examples, just for the sake of illustrating them, to formulating the simplified problems and so forth.

The new programs for military training such as engineering, chemistry, communications, health, artillery and so forth are being taught in many middle

and higher schools; these subjects are very closely related to the special nature of these schools. Carrying out military training in the manner will further help to link teaching with military training and vice versa.

The improvement of the quality of this component is closely connected with the material base for teaching, not only for guaranteeing it, but also for utilizing it, in accordance with the requirements of the programs for improving the effectiveness of teaching and of military training. There are schools which do not have the necessary material base, either because it is not utilized or because it is not kept in good condition. Therefore there must be better cooperation with the commands of military units and departments which have these schools under their jurisdiction.

The improvement of the quality of the physical and military training of youth requires the further improvement of the work style and methods and better cooperation between the organs of education and military units. They must give greater attention to matters of physical and military training because, sometimes, in their work one can observe more administrative direction than scientific direction. There is a tendency to solve matters only by orders, directives and operational checks without properly knowing the concrete situation.

The educational organs and military units must further reinforce their ties and cooperation with each other, they must undertake more studies, research work and pedagogical and military experiments for the organization, management and development of this component, with many more analyses and conclusions with deep content so as to know the concrete situation, the achievement of aid and control; the requirement for reporting and the feeling of responsibility must be increased in regard to the achievement, with quality and effectiveness, of the requirements contained in the programs of physical and military education.

This school year, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, in the spirit of the materials of the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, the educational organs and the military units have scheduled their work and mobilized themselves in order to achieve the tasks assigned to this school component with the greatest possible quality.

9150

CSO: 2100/36

BULGARIA

AUTHORITIES DISCOURAGE CONTACTS WITH FOREIGN TOURISTS

Meeting on Tourist Activities

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 15 May 85 p 1

[Article by Colonel Traycho Lazarov]

[Text] A meeting between the leadership of the MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and the Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Recreation was held on 6 May 1985 to consider the results of the joint activities in 1984 and to discuss and take new steps for the forthcoming tourist season. A positive assessment was given to the work of the territorial MVR units and the tourist complexes and of the central departments in the struggle against economic crimes and criminal actions, preservation of public order and socialist property and traffic safety.

Lieutenant General Ivan Dimitrov, deputy minister of internal affairs and director of the People's Militia, expressed his satisfaction with the comprehensive steps which were taken to improve access to shelters and the protection of socialist and private property from criminal attempts. He submitted some relevant suggestions on improving the activities of both departments.

Luhezar Avramov, BATO [Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Recreation] chairman, supported the conclusions and evaluations contained in the information and expressed the readiness of the workers and employees in this sector to do everything possible to ensure good public order and a tranquil atmosphere in the complexes.

The concluding speech was delivered by Colonel General Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs. He emphasized that this year tourism will take place under more difficult international and current circumstances and active anti-Bulgarian propaganda. That is why ensuring good public order and a tranquil atmosphere in the tourist complexes should be considered an important political task. We must draw serious conclusions from the instructions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov on enhancing the political vigilance of labor collectives and the self-protection of the sites. The

specialized Tourism Department of Militia must be used only in the tourist complexes and strictly for its specific purposes.

The conclusion of a joint protocol which will involve a number of steps will constitute a comprehensive program for the struggle against criminality and economic crimes and the preservation of public order.

Foreign Currency Deals

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 15 May 85 p 1

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Stoyan Khristozov, chief of the Slunchev Bryag Rayon People's Militia Administration]

[Text] The ancient Nesebur City Museum, Slunchev Bryag, the largest tourist complex in the country, and a number of resort settlements are within the territory serviced by the Slunchev Bryag RU na NM [Rayon People's Militia Administration]. The current situation is based on the large number of foreign tourists who visit the area, the large commercial center of the Korekom VTO [Foreign Trade Trust] with its 25 stores, the number of booths in the hotels and the constant increase of organized international trips to capitalist and socialist countries. The situation is further complicated by the large number of citizens who come from other parts of the country for temporary employment in the service industry.

The personnel of the Slunchev Bryag RU na NM study the level, structure and dynamics of crimes and delinquencies and organize the most efficient steps aimed at the prompt elimination of the reasons and conditions which create them.

The study of the structure and dynamics of crimes and delinquencies in 1984 has enabled the RU leadership properly to distribute its forces and facilities during the new resort season.

The main trend in the work of the RU personnel is purposeful and effective prevention. The personnel organized meetings with labor collectives in the Currency and Leva Trade, Restaurants and Entertainment Establishments and Shelters and with the personnel working on the beaches. We do not allow citizens who have been sentenced for material misappropriations to hold positions in such facilities.

We have improved our interaction with the management of the Balkanturist Tourist Complex in Slunchev Bryag. We have intensified reciprocal exchange of information and help in implementing a variety of preventive measures. In turn, the management of the Balkanturist Tourist Complex in Slunchev Bryag is also taking steps to prevent violations of the Law on Deals in Foreign Valuables and Foreign Exchange Control.

Comprehensive topic operations conducted periodically proved to be a positive method for the prevention and exposure of foreign exchange smuggling delinquencies. We are successfully interacting with the customs authorities by coordinating with them the activities of the RU and the DOT [Voluntary

Detachments of the Working People] in terms of time and place. The concentrated use of these forces and facilities helps us simultaneously to block various sites and expose currency smuggling violations and crimes. In our preparations for the operations we ensure the availability of necessary MPS [motor vehicles] and radio stations. Practical experience has confirmed that preliminary planning with a view to conducting precise investigations is always necessary.

In recent years, in carrying out the instructions of the BATO for a variety of cultural, entertainment and other activities, the access of the servicing personnel to deals involving foreign exchange valuables expanded considerably. This made it necessary for the RU (mostly officials in the area of foreign exchange-smuggling crimes) to study accounting and conditions contributory to abuses.

During the active resort season, the Slunchev Bryag Tourist Complex is visited by individuals who systematically engage in currency violations. After they had been warned by us they leave the area for a while and then return. In such cases, contacts with the corresponding RU from the other parts of the country are useful, for we exchange information on the behavior of such individuals.

The new tourist season is beginning. The enhanced professional training of the personnel, the good sociopolitical climate in the RU and the numerous preventive measures enable us to work confidently and efficiently.

Greater Vigilance Shown

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 15 May 85 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Angel Dermendzhiv]

[Text] Specialized tourist departmental militia operate along with the other services of the MVR Plovdiv Okrug Militia Administration. The crew of line rayon inspectors includes junior motor vehicle controllers. Our main duty is to control the international highway, the secondary roads and all projects of the Balkanturist TK [Tourist Complex]. We try to provide services along the roads during the peak hours.

Together with the personnel of the Economic and Criminal departments, we have defined areas in which contacts between Bulgarian and foreign citizens are most frequent. This enables us to exercise greater overt control in preventing cash-smuggling deals and illegal trade.

In order to achieve more efficient results, sometimes we work until 2 or 3 am and, if necessary, get up at 4 am.

Last year I notified and cautioned 45 citizens, mainly girls, citing Article 12 of the ZNM [Law on the People's Militia], who are not engaged in socially useful work but commit immoral actions. I informed the rayon administrations in their home areas. Some of them were cited also as per Articles 39 and 40A of the ZNM, such as Stoyanka Bikova from Stamboliyskiy, who is not engaged in

socially useful work, frequently establishes contacts with foreigners and behaves immorally; similarly acting are Diana Kepeva from Plovdiv and Ginka Ankina.

I have drawn up 69 citations of foreign citizens for violations of the passport rules, totaling 5,760 leva. Most of them are drivers of TIR trucks, who park their trucks in the parking area of the Chaya Roadside Tourist Complex.

I have established cases of sales of gasoline to foreign drivers by our citizens. I have energized my work in order to prevent such occurrences. I was recently informed that a young man was committing such crimes in the area of the Chaya TK. He made use of the period between shifts of the KAT crews and brought diesel fuel in a passenger car and sold it. I went to work in my own car and caught the youngster. He was discussing a deal with a foreign driver. The moment he started to pour the diesel oil into the truck I identified him as Svetozar Makev from Plovdiv. Two days later, late in the evening, I caught Makev once again carrying another 10 cans of diesel fuel. I also caught Dimitur Ivanov, who was driving a passenger car and was trying to sell 200 liters of diesel fuel. I detained Krasimir Atanasov from Plovdiv with another eight cans of diesel fuel.

Our citizens frequently establish contacts with foreigners with a view to procuring themselves some goods. In an investigation conducted jointly with Captain Atanas Marinov, from KAT, we were able to establish that a foreign citizen had sold electronic watches to Tanyu Minkov, Ivan Chakadzhiev and Petur Stepanov. We confiscated from them 27 watches.

In a similar case, a package was tossed into our passenger car from a foreign tourist bus. It contained blouses, jeans and other items.

As senior rayon inspector, I am in weekly contact with the official and party leadership of the Balkanturist TK, in the course of which I acquaint the management with the state of the transit traffic and noted violations by Balkanturist officials and irregularities in the protection of sites as per Council of Ministers Letter No 52, and the regulations on passes to shelters. In 1984 I conducted 18 investigations in which I drew up two citations as per Council of Ministers Letter No 127 to 23 individuals. Three were demoted and one was taken to a comrade court.

With the opening of the tourist season, I organized instruction meetings with the collectives of the projects. Vigilance has been increased everywhere in accordance with the worsened operational circumstances.

Good Organization of Tourism

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 15 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Captain Ivan Stankov]

[Text] The successful development of international and domestic tourism, as a national economic sector of great political and economic significance, plays a

specific role in the socialist life of Khaskovo Okrug. Currently both Bulgarian and foreign guests are offered modern accommodations with all conveniences, which are a firm material base for the development of tourism. Placed at their disposal along the first-grade road I-8 are 13 public catering institutions with 3,500 seats, 12 foreign currency stores, seven gasoline stations, eight exchange bureaus, four night clubs, 10 parking areas, centers for traveling and medical assistance and many stores which offer high-level services and enhance Bulgaria's international reputation as a tourist country.

The scale and complexity of the problems resolved in this area are confirmed by the fact that during the previous resort season Balkanturist overnight facilities were used by 65,754 Bulgarian and 22,483 foreign citizens. The stream of foreign automobiles along the first-grade I-8 road goes on day and night. It is steadily increasing. In 1984 it totaled 772,582 vehicles with a total of 3,181,199 passengers.

As is always the case, some areas of this huge stream may become muddied. There are people with dirty intentions, whose actions are clearly negative, considered against the general background of our socialist development.

What is typical of currency smuggling violations is their stable trend and substantial increase in the summer. Practical experience proves that large percentage of the crimes take place in the parking areas of tourist complexes and along the first-grade road. This leads to the exceptionally important conclusion that the violators, however skillful they may be in concealing their actions, are forced to conduct their affairs and make their deals in the presence of many people. In most cases, the witnesses are honest working people in our society and an inexhaustible reserve in the struggle against currency crimes. However, the successes depend on us, on our ability to involve the people, the tactfulness with which we formulate the tasks and the truth with which we approach the people. We have gained experience in this respect, which is yielding positive practical results. The data show that 13 percent of all those caught in dealing with foreign currency contraband in 1984 were reported by citizens. Thus, for example, a citizen's cooperation helped us to capture Georgi Rangelov from Plovdiv. With the assistance of a foreigner, he had committed a foreign currency crime worth 2,112 leva.

A number of steps were taken to enhance the vigilance and power of observation of citizens who work along the first-class road, prior to the advent of the active tourist season. We consider teaching such people promptly to report to the MVR authorities actions they have noticed and signals they have caught is to us a task of primary importance. It is the base of our entire organizational activity in the struggle against violations of the law. The necessary preventive work was also done among the personnel in foreign exchange stores, tourist shelters, gasoline stations, exchange bureaus, commercial establishments and public catering institutions, as well as among other individuals whose work is related to the international highway. These people are familiar with the circumstances which develop during the tourist season. They were instructed specifically how to cooperate with the MVR authorities in the struggle against foreign exchange crimes and violations of passport regulations.

Statistical data indicate that some 57 percent of individuals who were caught along I-8, engaged in illegal foreign exchange deals, were residents of Khaskovo Okrug. Such individuals are on record and subject to purposeful educational work every year, before the active tourist season begins. This year as well, individual preventive talks were held with many of them. Some of them were warned with a citation as per Article 12, paragraph 2 of the ZNM concerning eventual criminal liability should they repeat a currency violation. Those who have been repeatedly caught in illegal deals were subjected to restrictive administrative steps as per Article 39, paragraph 2, of the ZNM, being forbidden to visit sites along the first-class road. Furthermore, the necessary steps were taken significantly to improve control and surveillance of individuals caught in criminal acts.

Specialized DOT groups operate along the entire length of I-8. They deal with problems related to tourism. The fact that last year 14 percent of exposed illegal currency deals involved the cooperation of DOT members is indicative of their contribution to the struggle against crime. Recently, detachment member Georgi Katerinski helped in the capturing of the individual Nikolay Spasov from Kyustendil. He had committed a foreign currency crime valued at 1,491 leva, acting together with others. The members of the specialized groups attend theoretical and practical training classes aimed at upgrading their vigilance and skills in the struggle against crime. The detachment members become familiar with the vulnerable areas along the highway and have assumed the initiative of supervising such areas during the active tourist season.

Prompt address registration is a matter of exceptional importance in the administrative control over foreigners. Durable results have been achieved in this respect although we are still not satisfied. In order to enhance the standards of administrative control over foreigners and to improve the system of granting shelter privileges specific and purposeful steps are being taken. A conference was recently held with managers and administrators of hotels, motels and camping grounds, at which their knowledge of basic laws was refreshed and positive experience was exchanged. They were given new topical assignments based on the worsened operational circumstances. We drew attention to the proper stamping of documents presented by foreigners. We acquainted them with violations committed in this respect by some administrators within the BATO system, such as the case of the administrator of the Pliska Hotel in Sofia, who has Seal No 7. On 15 February 1984 this administrator registered a foreign citizen to spend the night in the hotel. On the day of arrival, along with the registration seal, he also recorded the date 17 February 1984; on 15 February 1984, however, at 10 pm, the foreigner was caught on the territory of Khaskovo Okrug.

The work we have accomplished leads us to hope for an optimal organization of the entire set of factors for comprehensive control over foreign citizens and model passport order during the tourist season.

5003

CSO: 2200/155

19 July 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DANISH PRIME MINISTER QUOTED ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU260831 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 85 p 2

["From" a speech by Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter at a dinner given in his honor by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal in Prague on 21 June]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted on bilateral Czechoslovak-Danish relations and East-West relations] Looking back, the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of World War II was an occasion for us to commemorate the victims of war and to pay tribute to the efforts that led to its end.

However, looking ahead, which we also have to do, the 40th anniversary is a natural occasion to ascertain the situation in the area of human rights in our countries.

Since 1945 we have made great headway, especially as regards the elaboration of international principles for the protection of human rights, and I am able to note with gratification that both our countries have accepted all important international measures in this area.

As far as the application of the international measures for the protection of human rights is concerned, there is still room for improvement. This applies, for example, to the development of and respect for legal guarantees, to the right to freely leave one's own country, to the freedom of political expression, religious freedom, or the freedom to assemble, including trade union freedom.

Ensuring the protection of and support for human rights is, of course, a national affair. However, at the same time it is generally recognized that questions of human rights are a legitimate international affair, which was last confirmed by the course of the recently concluded session of experts in Ottawa about respect for human rights.

At this session the Danish side ascribed particular importance to ensuring the right of the individual to know and to make use of his rights in the area of human rights and basic rights of freedom. It is absolutely crucial for the implementation of human rights that no one is persecuted for making use of his internationally recognized rights or for his endeavor to ensure these rights for other persons, even if this means indirect or direct criticism of the authorities.

It is also important that independent voluntary organizations be involved in the procedure of human rights on national and international level. We hope that the possibility for these organizations to freely contribute to the implementation of human rights will improve.

Tomorrow we will have a chance to discuss in detail the questions I have mentioned here, and a number of other questions. I have been looking forward to this chance because we in Denmark attach special importance to the dialogue between small and medium-sized countries on the two sides of the dividing line in Europe, a dialogue that is not centered on the military aspects of the problem of international security.

CSO: 2400/506

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ, CPSL OFFICIALS ATTEND CHEMICAL FAIR OPENING

AU201246 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 June carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,200-word CTK report by Oliver Brunovsky, datelined Bratislava, entitled "The World of Chemistry Met in Bratislava." The report is on the opening of the 17th INCHEBA international chemical fair in Bratislava on 22 June, which was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak SRGV Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee secretary; and members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Jan Janik, CPSL Central Committee secretary, and Gejza Slapka, leading secretary of the CPSL's Bratislava City Committee. The CSSR Government delegation to the opening ceremony was reportedly headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier; the foreign guests included, among others, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The portion of the report dealing with the speech delivered by Rohlicek quotes him as saying that this year 80 exhibitors come from the socialist states; and more than 300 from the CSSR; the foreign exhibitors come from 23 countries, Rohlicek says.

The report then quotes Rohlicek on the development of the CSSR's chemical industry since the Fifth 5-Year Plan and on the industry's share in the international division of labor. In the 1981-85 quintennium, Rohlicek is reported to have said, the production of the cellulose and paper industry significantly increased, is based on domestic raw materials and will have increased 25 percent, compared with the preceding 5-year plan. According to him, the production of the pharmaceutical industry will have increased during the same period by 27 percent.

Foreign trade with chemical products increased 25 percent with the socialist states. Rohlicek is reported as saying; within the framework of the CSSR-USSR agreement on imports of energy-intensive products in exchange for small-volume chemistry products, Soviet imports to the CSSR increased in fertilizers; the olefine cooperation with the GDR has reached its third phase; and, Rohlicek says, "it is gratifying that the representatives of Czechoslovak chemistry have also found willingness to mutually cooperate on a long-term basis among the partner producers in Western Europe."

Rohlicek then reportedly stressed the significance of the long-term cooperation program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR; described the main points of this year's Incheba program and of the fifth Aplichem International Congress held within the framework of Incheba; and underscored the significance of peace for international economic cooperation.

The report concludes with the description of the exhibits and notes the awards granted to exhibitors.

CSO: 2400/506

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BODA CRITICIZES ILO

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Geneva [CTK] CSSR Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Miroslav Boda spoke at the 71st General Conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO] on Thursday.

The reactionary forces in the ILO do not take into consideration the fact, the Czechoslovak representative mentioned, that in the 66 years since the organization was formed its membership base has grown and countries with differing social orders have become members. The forces which want to ignore this fact are not concerned with a better future for the workers, but rather with their monopolistic position in the ILO so that they can misuse it for an ideological attack against the socialist countries.

This attitude is the main obstacle to efforts to change the structure of the organization, M. Boda warned. The attempt by the socialist countries to democratize the structure of the ILO for years now has foundered on the absurd opposition of the leadership of the employee group which refuses to recognize that the world contains not only private enterprise; and in a number of countries in the world, public and state enterprises have a decisive role in national development.

A social order must be evaluated according to the results which the given country achieves in ensuring the basic right of the workers, the right to work. Socialist countries are the only ones which have totally done away with unemployment.

At the conclusion of his speech, Boda emphasized that the common denominator of the ILO's problems is its abuse for attacks against the socialist countries, the gross discrimination against representatives of any except the private sector, violation of the ILO principles of universality, and propagation of the ideology of capitalism. This situation has led the socialist countries to submit a joint declaration on the current situation in the ILO.

New York. Recently the ILO has reduced the significance of questions bearing on the vital interests of the workers, especially the right to life and the right to work. This is emphasized in the letter which a delegation of socialist countries at the United Nations sent to the General Secretary of the UN Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The letter, which was distributed as an official UN document, also condemns attempts to use the organization for interference in the internal affairs of socialist and other progressive countries and points out the political partiality of a number of ILO agencies. The socialist countries in their letter further requested that the ILO concentrate on social questions which are very important for the workers throughout the world and actively contribute to strengthening peace and to disarmament.

6285

CSO: 2400/475

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STRAUSS ATTACKED FOR REVANCHISM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Bonn [from our correspondent and the Czechoslovak Press Bureau]. A number of West German right-wing politicians are issuing statements in connection with the announced revanchist rally in Hannover which again is placing territorial demands on their eastern neighbors and casting doubt on the postwar boundaries in Europe under the most varied pretexts.

With his statement that "the German Reich continues to exist within the 1937 boundaries," F.J. Strauss, chairman of the CSU and the Bavarian Prime Minister, came out in support of the revanchist demands.

Strauss again emphasized his rude and provocative statement on Wednesday in a "letter of greeting" which he sent to the Silesian Landmannsschaft rally in Hannover, in which FRG Chancellor Kohl is supposedly to take part personally on the weekend.

In his letter, Strauss further attacked the treaties which the West German government in the 1970's signed with a number of socialist countries, including the CSSR, and added that these treaties "do not permanently recognize the boundaries." The head of the Bavarian government and chief of the CSU in his "message" supported the Landmannsschafts and the so-called exiles, by which he supposedly "wrongs" anyone who accuses them of revanchism and nationalism. In the conclusion of his letter, Strauss again grossly distorts historical fact and attempts to minimize the responsibility of Hitler Germany for the outbreak of World War II and the consequences which it brought.

6285
CSO: 2400/475

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE ON TERRORISM, COUNTERMEASURES, COOPERATION

LD281321 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] On Wednesday [26 June--FBIS] on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed for international cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Vaclav Kvasnicka now explains the main causes of terrorism and the huge risks that contemporary terrorism involves:

[Kvasnicka] The world is concerned at the growing wave of terrorism. Hidden bombs kill people day and night. Hostages are held, some of them cold-bloodedly killed. Hijackings of aircraft are increasingly more frequent. Crews and passengers are threatened with violent death. At the moment the hijacking of the TWA airliner is at the focus of attention.

The socialist states have never had any sympathy with such acts of violence. On the contrary. They have repeatedly advocated the adoption of effective joint measures in the fight against terrorism; they demanded this even at the United Nations. However, they have never overlooked the fact that the most effective means of the fight against terrorism should be, above all, efforts to eliminate its main causes. It is hardly by accident that terrorism has assumed most frightening proportions in many capitalist states. Nor is it by accident that the most drastic terrorist actions most frequently take place in the conflict centers of the world.

One cannot be blind to the fact that terrorism has originated from the economic difficulties of the capitalist world: from the growth of unemployment, the bankruptcies of small and medium-sized businessmen unable to withstand the aggressive competitiveness of contemporary capitalism, and from the fear about the future caused not only by material insecurity but also by anxieties about future feverish arms buildup.

It is noteworthy that terrorist actions are frequent in Northern Ireland. They are directed particularly against British occupation forces. In that country religious differences are misused to veil the unresolved social problems of the Catholic section of the population.

Terrorist actions stemming from fears about feverish arms buildup are most frequent in those West European countries with the highest concentration of

U.S. forces where the United States wants to turn the country into a base for its most destructive weapons. In most cases U.S. Army servicemen are the target of terrorist attacks. Recently we witnessed this in the FRG.

However, terrorism is also an expression of desperate resistance against the aggressive imperialist and Zionist circles preventing a just solution of the problem of nationalism and denying nations the right to self-determination. At the moment the biggest terrorist actions take place in the Near East where Israel continues to occupy brutally territories belonging to Arab countries. The Israeli Government alone has elevated terrorism to the level of an official policy, and Israeli soldiers carry out mass killings of Palestinians. All this takes place with the approval and support of Washington. Is this not the very root of the bomb attacks and hijacks directed mainly against the United States and Israel and, unfortunately, frequently involving totally innocent people?

At the moment the threat of terrorism assumes particularly dangerous dimensions. For example, the U.S. paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, as long ago as 1978, wrote that if terrorists managed to seize control of a nuclear power plant or a train carrying nuclear waste they could hold entire cities and countries hostage. It is not by accident that in the last few days U.S. experts submitted a proposal for U.S.-USSR cooperation in defense against possible terrorist nuclear threats. At a press conference held on Tuesday in Washington they spoke about a nuclear dimension of future international terrorism.

Indeed, mankind faces a very great danger posed by terrorist groups and organizations. However, this threat will grow commensurately with the exacerbation of the international situation and with the delay in dealing with the urgent problems preventing the just solution of the social, national and political questions painfully affecting entire nations and many people in them. As long as these problems remain unresolved, even the most ingenious and consistent antiterrorist measures will fail to work.

CSO: 2400/506

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

COMMENTATOR--TWA HIJACKING HAS ROOTS IN U.S. 'TERRORISM'

LD282221 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Michal Michalcik answers the question: How have President Reagan and other Washington representatives acted up to now? [regarding the TWA airliner hijacking--FBIS]:

President Reagan rejected the hijackers' demand calling for the exchange of the American hostages for more than 700 Lebanese prisoners being held by Israel. The White House did not even react to Shi'ite representative, Birri's, proposal that the hostages could be transferred to one of the Western embassies in Beirut. White House Press Secretary, Larry Speakes, said the reason for this is that the President will not talk with terrorists.

Even though the hijackers' action is inexcusable, we must once again remember that their act of terrorism has its beginnings in the U.S. terrorism. In the case of the American plane's hijacking it is clear today, however, that those behind it are not just a handful of hijackers, but the entire Shi'ite movement, Amal, which is presently the militarily and politically strongest group in Lebanon. On the other hand, by stalling the final solution, Reagan's government is attempting to compromise the Shi'ite Amal movement, in both the eyes of the Lebanese public and in the eyes of the whole of the Arab world. For Washington and Tel Aviv, it would be most useful after the Israeli occupants' departure from the south of the country if there were to be further religious and political clashes in Lebanon, whether between Christians or the Muslims themselves.

According to them, the increase in tension regarding the hijacked Americans will appear to be a suitable opportunity for a renewal of old religious and political conflicts.

And the third possibility, which was finally admitted by Defense Secretary Weinberger, is an American military invasion of Lebanon.

CSO: 2400/506

JPRS-EPS-85-077
19 July 1985

TERRORISM 'FLOURISHES' IN CAPITALIST STATES

LD271939 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] In his speech yesterday marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar called for international cooperation in combating terrorism. The main reasons of and risks posed by terrorism are discussed in the following commentary:

The hijacking of a TW airliner (as heard) is making headlines. The socialist countries have never approved of such acts of violence and have repeatedly demanded in the United Nations that effective measures be taken in the struggle against terrorism. The socialist countries have always maintained that terrorism is best fought by eliminating its roots, for it is no accident that terrorism flourishes in capitalist states, nor is it by chance that the most drastic acts of terrorism occur mostly in conflict-ridden areas of the world. It's impossible to overlook the fact that terrorism has sprung from economic difficulties in the capitalist world, from soaring unemployment, from apprehension of the future caused not only by social uncertainty but also by apprehension of further feverish armament. At the same time, terrorism also reflects the desperate opposition to aggressive imperialist and zionist circles that prevent a just solution of ethnic problems and deny nations their right to self-determination.

Or is it by chance that the largest terrorist actions now occur in the Middle East, where Israel is still occupying Arab territories? It's a fact that the Israeli Government itself raised terrorism to its official policy, and that Israeli troops are indiscriminately massacring Palestinians. All this is happening with Washington's approval and assistance. Is this very fact not the main reason of bombs, explosions, and airline hijacks affecting especially the United States and Israel?

Unfortunately many innocent people suffer as well. At present the threat of terrorism is assuming very dangerous proportions. Already, in 1978, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD-TRIBUNE warned that terrorists in control of nuclear energy will be able to hold cities and the whole nations hostage. American specialists have proposed that the United States cooperate with the Soviet Union in the defense against possible terrorist nuclear threats. At a press conference in Washington on Tuesday they spoke of what they termed as [the-FBIS] nuclear dimension of the future international terrorism. Terrorist groups and organizations really are an enormous

menace to mankind. This menace will be increasing in proportion to the deterioration of the international situation, in proportion to further delays in solving urgent problems hampering a just settlement of social, ethnic and political questions concerning many countries. So long as these problems are not solved, ever so ingenious and consistent measures in the struggle against terrorism are doomed to failure.

CS0: 2020/152

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DIFFERENT APPROACHES DO NOT MEAN 'DISUNITY'

AU211957 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 6, 1985 (signed to press 6 May 1985) pp 26-38

[Article by Doctor Michal Stefanak, candidate of Sciences, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department: "Czechoslovakia's Contribution to Deepening the Unity of the Countries of the Socialist Community"--article is written in Slovak]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted on the importance of the Soviet Union's victory over fascism in World War II for the emergence of the world socialist system] Permanently associated with the gradual development of the world socialist system is the international cooperation of socialist countries. New historical conditions have been created under which this international cooperation has reached a qualitatively higher level, a level characterized by the term socialist internationalism. In its substance, it means the unity of class interests in the struggle for building socialism and for the equality of nations on the international and national scales. Socialist internationalism is a general principle of relations among socialist countries. It presupposes the harmonious attunement of each country's interests with the interests of the entire community. It concerns all aspects of the activity of socialist states. The nature of the relations that have been formed is such that these relations comprise the alliance and friendship of nations, the gist of which are the relations among Marxist-Leninist parties. The dialectics of the international and the national becomes manifest in the process of the implementation of the socialist ideals. The contents of these ideals are being steadily expanded and enriched by the international experiences from the construction of socialism, which are manifested in every country in a specific way. Socialism originates, develops, and finds its expression in national multifacetedness, in an authentic historical reality. This logically leaves its mark also on the new social relations. The meeting of leading representatives of socialist countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact, held in Warsaw on 26 April 1985, was also able to confirm this.

It is natural that socialism currently has an impact on the development in the world in all areas and by its economic policy, successes in the social sphere, and unshakeable struggle for peace and social progress it seeks to avert the danger of a nuclear war. This at the same time puts to the fore

and brings to our attention in a new way the question of the socialist countries' unity. The category of strengthening the socialist countries' unity has existed ever since socialism exceeded the framework of a single country and became a world system. Since then, it has been essential to deal with the questions of unity and cooperation in all areas--political, economic, as well as cultural; not only to enable the revolution to defend itself, which is the overriding concern, but also to permit the revolution to acquire every new experience, to utilize all the progressive accomplishments of mankind, and to enrich its contents and form. This task has come to the fore because capitalism organizes its opposition to revolutionary forces not only separately in every individual country, but in a coordinated fashion on the international arena as a whole.

The essential need for unity also arises from the fact that virtually all countries and nations are involved in this worldwide transition toward socialism today. These countries and nations are at different levels of their social development and political, social, economic, and cultural progress. This logically accounts for the heterogeneousness of the revolutionary process and for the solution of different tasks with diverse priorities of individual problems in theoretical, but, in particular, in practical activities.

More than 1.5 billion people are involved in the building of socialism and in the struggle for a revolutionary transformation of society. Additional millions of people are fighting for their national and social liberation. These processes are mutually deeply intertwined. However, at the same time there appear different approaches to individual problems. They are neither an expression of the weakness or disunity of the socialist countries as the bourgeoisie and its ideologists would like to present it, nor do they mean that "their momentum has been exhausted" as some representatives of other political currents claim, but they are an expression of the ability and maturity to seek new approaches and possibilities of advancement. The socialist community has progressed in its development to a higher, qualitatively new level of strengthening its unity and cohesion.

The richness of Lenin's ideas is finding an ever deeper and comprehensive reflection in practice, in the relations among socialist countries. Leninist principles such as equality, mutual internationalist assistance, and the organic linkage of orientation toward the comprehensive development and upswing of every nation with the process of bringing them closer together in every way are also reflected in the solution of specific questions concerning the development of individual nations and nationality relations within the framework of every state on the one hand, and the solution of problems connected with the system of sovereign socialist states on the other.

The utilization of the merits of socialism on the national as well as international scales depends, to a considerable degree, on the enhancement of the cohesion of the socialist community, which makes it possible to accelerate the process of internationalizing the economic and social life of the peoples of the socialist countries. The close links uniting the

workers class, cooperative farmers, and the intelligentsia form a broad base for the moral and political unity of all working people of the socialist community, which represents the driving force and the prerequisite of the further successful development of socialism in individual countries. [passage omitted on the centrality of alliance with the USSR in the CPCZ's policy and on the CSSR'; -:58; 3 8.0)3.3,5-589, -, \$ 800945 194 5#3 :9,:)789, 9! 5#3 2-4-2 0-:5 7..85 9! 04-&73 8, '-,7-46 1983 and Warsaw in April 1985 as well as the CEMA summit of June 1984]

CSO: 2400/506

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK, VIP'S ATTEND SPARTAKIAD CLOSING CEREMONIES

LD291638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The closing days of the Czechoslovak Spartakiad 1985 began with ceremonies this afternoon at the Strahov Stadium in Prague. The magnificent show of the all-round nature and high level of socialist culture, covering physical education and the work of society was born from the selfless and enthusiastic work of millions of citizens. The Spartakiad, a part of our socialist life in peace, another expression of the great trust and support for the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, is an honorable contribution to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Taking part in the opening ceremony were the highest party and state representatives. Accompanied by the festive fanfare from Smetana's opera "Libuse," heartily greeted by the spectators, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, entered the VIP box of the Strahov Stadium. He heads the delegation of the party's Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the Federal Government. Other members of the delegation are Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government; other members of the presidium and the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Josef Lenart; candidates of the presidium of the party's Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the party's Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

Foreign dignitaries also took their places in the auditorium. The largest mass physical education spectacle in the world is being watched from the VIP platform by Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee. Also present are representatives of physical education and sport organizations, and guests of state organs, political parties, and social organizations of the National Front from 76 countries of the world. Also among the guests are representatives of expatriot movements and societies from 20 countries. About 200,000 spectators are watching the main Spartakiad program from the stands.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CORRUPTION AMONG DOCTORS VIEWED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Karel Walter: "For the Good of Man or the Pocketbook?"]

[Excerpts] Health. How many times in our lives do we say this word. Who among us will forget the anxiety felt before the doctor arrives to treat a sick person or the timely application of first aid. At the moment, everyday worries and problems are trifles. We place all our hopes in the hands of the people who are professionals in caring for our health, the hands of the doctors, their golden hands.

The position of doctors in our society has taken on totally new qualities, materially and morally. Doctors enjoy general respect among us and are honored and esteemed. The overwhelming majority of doctors daily return this trust with their carefulness and self-sacrifice, from the most remote districts to the highest level places of work. Unfortunately, there also occur cases where they are in direct conflict with the ethics of the socialist physician.

For many years the respected gynecologist Dr Ivo Gutvirth worked as the head physician in the Kraslice Hospital in Sokolov okres. In 1982 he transferred to the same position at the hospital in Podborany in the Louny okres. He had a good reputation among the patients. His clientele was in keeping with this, as they came from far outside the boundaries of his assigned area.

At the beginning of 1984, Dr Gutvirth was accused of the fact that from 1980 until the beginning of January 1984 in Kraslice and Podborany he received bribes in money and material goods in connection with providing medical care and in some cases even requested them. For example, he only agreed to performing an operation for a woman with a monthly old-age pension of 880 koruns when she promised him that "nothing will be owed." He let her pay 100 koruns for each of two examinations and 500 koruns for the operation. (His regular annual salary exceeded 100,000 koruns.)

The operation for another female patient who did not belong to the assigned area was under the condition that she find him some facing tiles. He gave her a date for entering the hospital when she brought him the tiles, naturally

without being paid. Gutvirth's "order" cost the patient 1,200 koruns. From another patient outside the assigned area he received 100 Tuzex vouchers for each examination, 600 vouchers for an operation, and then a watch worth Kcs 500.

The okres court in Sokov punished Gutvirth with 1 year's imprisonment with a suspended sentence for 2 years, a fine of Kcs 5,000, and forfeiture of the goods. After examining the decision, the CSR Minister of Justice made a complaint of violation of the law. The CSR Supreme Court overturned the decision, decided that the violation was in favor of the convicted party, and returned the case to the okres court. The new decision of March 1985 is: 6 months unconditionally, 8,000 koruns fine, and 2 years prohibition of acting as chief physician. The kraj court confirmed this decision to the full extent.

A year after the criminal investigation of chief physician Gutvirth began, the members of the Security Forces in Sokolov arrested Dr Vaclav Bracht1, a district doctor of Medical District I in Chodov and chief of the expanded medical center and first aid medical services station.

A letter addressed to the okres party committee pointed out the criminal activities of V. Bracht1, which were incompatible with his membership in the CPCZ. The professional control agencies determined that the accusation was justified and turned the whole matter over to the Security Forces.

Dr Bracht1 was accused of receiving bribes, some in money and some in food and consumer goods, in Chodov and the surrounding villages from the beginning of 1975 until the time of his arrest. His bribery was proved and even spelled out financially. From one citizen whose seriously ill wife received sedative injections, he received weekly payments of 150 koruns (a total of at least Kcs 4,950 proved).

V. Bracht1 received at least 1,200 eggs from one retiree. An 80-year old sick person without anything to offer regularly had to pay 10 korunas, etc. In the examination records we can read that the patients which paid Doctor Bracht1 were all persons of advanced age with many illnesses.

The okres court passed judgment on these bribes in accordance with Paragraph 160, Section 1 of the Criminal Code and sentenced Dr Bracht1 to 17 months unconditional imprisonment, a fine, forfeiture of the goods acquired by criminal action, and prohibited him from practicing independently as an attending physician for a period of 2 years. The decision is authorized.

Dr Bracht1 (whose annual salary was roughly 75,000 to 80,000 korunas) in the preliminary hearings excused himself by saying that he thought it in order for the patients to exercise their right to "prepay" for the services of the best doctor in their district.

In the Okres National Health Institute in Sokolov, they are not at all happy about these cases. There is a shortage of doctors in the district, in the factory, and a shortage of pediatricians in the Okres. Last year, instead of the planned 27 graduates of the medical and pharmaceutical schools, there were 5. And now, moreover, they get the news that a doctor has been put in prison.

The people living in these okres, which is so important for the national economy, without doubt deserve sufficient doctors and overall health care. In fact, a number of organizational measures, including appropriate governmental resolutions, are directed toward this goal. Unfortunately, graft among doctors is not just an "exception" in the Sokolov okres. Citizens are pointing out several similar cases in other krajs and okreses as well.

People generally condemn and criticize corruption, but it is not easy to uncover such matters. It is particularly difficult to prove bribery when the citizens attempt to "comply" with the impertinent demands of the doctor in the belief that it will help them get better health care. People talk generally about similar cases, but are afraid to speak openly and specifically. It sometimes takes a long time for the truth to come to the surface.

The investigating agencies found this out in the cases of I. Gutvirth and V. Bracht1. In the course of the criminal prosecution of both doctors, more and more letters came in. The citizens began to believe that corrections were actually being made and justice would be satisfied.

V. Bracht1 was expelled from the Communist Party. Both doctors are serving the sentences given. They lived to see a proper judgment of their deeds.

In the okres the opinions have come up that now everyone is seeing the bad in both doctors, but one should not forget how many people were returned to health during that time and how many patients they helped. This is indeed correct. There is no need to doubt this at all; both doctors are good professionals. But even a good professional is not allowed to forget that our society does not stand for trafficking in people's health.

The letter from the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee to the party agencies and organizations on intensifying the effectiveness of the fight against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morals, and discipline indeed had similar cases in mind when it warned that some people make light of all criteria of morals and social responsibility and consider bribes as a matter of course. "This is especially immoral in those areas where society fully ensures the free treatment of those who are ill," the letter states.

It is not easy to point out specific violations and specific people who are dishonest. But it is enormously important to take hold of everyone who tries to take advantage of others and who has in mind neither the good of man nor the good of society, but rather only the good of his own pocketbook.

6285

CSO: 2400/459

19 July 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INTERESTING ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] Our society pays ever more concentrated attention to questions concerning the care for our environment. On the premise that at the present time the complexity of the issue can be treated only with a multi-disciplinary approach, the ecological section of the Czechoslovak Biological Society at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences recently conducted research among its members. The findings obtained offer a picture of the views of expert ecologists in natural and social sciences concerning a number of questions regarding the current state and care of our environment.

The research has shown that the ecologists consider clean air, clean water and agricultural practices as the most pressing issues. They follow these concerns with contamination of environment with toxic substances and ion generating radiation, condition of our forests, quality of agricultural land resources, land development (land planning), protection of the so-called free nature, and ultimately also stress created by noise and vibration.

The most important approaches to the rehabilitation of the productive process are seen by the questioned experts in the introduction of waste-free technologies, adjustment of agriculture and forestry to ecological principles, deliberate agricultural activity in the countryside that follows the principles of the so called ecological optimization, meaning protection of the reproductive capacity of nature under cultivation as well as "free" nature.

They further list a consistent application of restrictive and protective regulations in use, for example, for the conduct of agricultural activities in the defense zones [along the borders]. Further listed is a deliberate economy in energy generation, and effective management in the use of energy.

As for the management of the reproductive process, the questioned ecologists rated first the necessity of heightening personal responsibility for planning, damaging, creation and protection of the environment. Also listed appears the necessity to introduce into economic and social planning of the reproductive process indicators that would direct attention to the protection and establishment of the environment. Further mentioned is the necessity of increasing the responsibility of manufacturing organizations for the ecological systems they directly affect, and the necessity of creating a central organ with full responsibility for the creation and protection of the living environment.

In the assessment of measures that could have an impact on factors of social and cultural nature, the experts chose in the first place an increase in the dissemination of information on the state of the environment, and the strengthening of the capabilities of social organizations and individuals to develop initiatives toward the solution of environmental problems. Mentioned was also the demand that the organization of schooling and higher learning be modified to deal with problems of ecology.

The results of this research are in full agreement with the measures that our party and government organs are gradually accepting concerning the protection and creation of the environment. What is at stake is not only a question of investment in waste water treating plants, or separation technology in electricity generating plants, hence an investment exclusively aimed at the solution of environmental questions. This is attested to by the results of the Eight Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia that represent a long range strategy for the transition to intensive forms of societal production. At issue is a long range program of "ecologizing" of our economy, and including also the entire societal production. The transition to nuclear energy, increased emphasis on economy in energy and restructuring of production with the goal of lowering its material and energy demand represent a basic step in the solution of the problem of ecology.

12876

CSO: 2400/466

19 July 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POINTS IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS DISPUTED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Stanislav Oborsky: "It Is Not So"]

[Text] Our editorial office discovered long ago that authors of anonymous letters who in their contributions react to political events at home and abroad, must be the smartest people in the world. For them there are no closed doors of diplomatic negotiations, they playfully reveal state secrets hidden in closely guarded safes, and are conversant with all the things inaccessible to mere mortals. It is for this reason that they shrug off everything that is published with a "but it is not so."

It must be either a mythical phenomenon which science is unable to explain, or simply a divine gift.

Recently, one of these wise fellows wrote to us as follows: "For years now, I have not read newspapers or magazines, I do not listen to the radio, and on television I only watch ice hockey, soccer and detective shows." Yet, in the same breath he offers us voluminous advice on how we should write the truth. If this were an isolated case, we would find it amusing. There are, however, a number of such writers and another one wrote: "I do not need to read or be told anything, I have my own brain," and yet another: "I am a free-thinking individual and do not need anyone to give me advice." He too reads no newspapers, magazines or books because "writers want to force their views on the readers." There are many such "free and independent" people among anonymous letter writers.

All this could be disturbing if it were the whole truth. In reality, however, it represents merely somewhat simple-minded posturing. Even their mythical access to guarded political information, is nothing but a simple lie. These people read, listen and observe but view everything they find out through a magnifying glass of their own bias, they twist facts upside down, distort them, take them out of context and embellish them by their inventions from "very reliable sources," so they could say with supreme assurance "they write it that way but it is not so."

At times it is a case of apparent naivete. One erudite anonymous writer is critical of our use of the terms counterrevolutionary, imperialism, capitalism,

spy, bandit, etc. which, according to him, are a gross distortion of the Czech language. "Our information media can no longer speak Czech," he complains. Yet, a few lines further on he himself uses such words when he reveals his claws: "The way you see it, anyone at all who does not accept socialism is a counterrevolutionary." But this, dear, erudite anonymous writer, is not at all true. In the peace movement, for example, we have many friends who do not share our socialist ideals and we remain their friends. The same applies to the movement of non-aligned countries, international organizations of women, youth, and many other progressive and democratic organizations. We are on friendly terms with millions of people, even though they profess a different political ideal from ours. Anyone, however, who intends to subvert the foundations of a socialist society, whether here or in another fraternal country, is and remains a counterrevolutionary and we will always call him just that.

Even the foreign word 'capitalism' became useful to this erudite anonymous author when he wrote that even with millions of unemployed, capitalism was still better than socialism. Such words are, of course, easy to write when one knows that on a certain day he will be picking up his pay envelope in the payroll office of the socialist organization which employs him. Moreover, such words are so stupid that we need not waste our time with them.

On 23 May, my phone rang and I barely picked up the receiver when a male voice, dripping with irony, said: "So, you finally discovered that some people leave this world voluntarily. They have been doing this, Mister Editor, for centuries, you should study up on it. People do it because of an unhappy love affair, incurable disease, because they have squandered all their money, and even out of stupidity. That was the case with the four boys, which you presented as a sensation from the West."

The dial tone went on for several minutes and I was still holding the receiver. Who was the caller? Was this a human being?

This was a day after we published a report from our Bonn correspondent about the suicide of four young boys in Aachen. The oldest was 19 and the youngest 15. The latter was saved by the doctors but the other three died from exhaust fume poisoning. Their suicide note said that they saw no future for themselves and asked for understanding. They were without work, without a school, like tens of thousands of their contemporaries.

The anonymous caller on the other end of the telephone line obviously remains imbued with inhuman cynicism to be able to talk about this tragedy in terms of stupidity and sensation.

I do not know how many people voluntarily take their own lives because of an unhappy love affair, incurable disease, or because they have squandered their millions. There are, however, frightening statistics in Britain, which show that the suicide rate among the unemployed is ten times higher than among people who have jobs. Among those unemployed for more than a year, even this number doubles. According to the British Medical Journal which published these statistics, the cause of suicide among the unemployed is penury.

Such facts are common in the capitalist world, so common that even the bourgeois press cannot conceal them. The erudite anonymous writer will, of course, merely wave his hand and say "it is not so."

It is not pleasant to write about such people. We cannot, however, fail to note that they exist among us. We will give them no opportunity whatever to infect our society with their cynicism, mendacity and nihilism. Everything that is being done for the working people in this country is directed against them.

9496

CSO: 2400/454

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

LENART SPEAKS AT CPSL SESSION--Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke at the end of today's CPSL Central Committee session. He said that the CPSL Central Committee session fully supports the results of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session. Its contents focused on the key tasks of the party in the period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. This period, he said, must distinguish itself by concentrated efforts for the utilization of the vast creative potential of the party and people. It is necessary, with a demanding communist approach, to examine skillfully the experiences gained so far, to develop them, and to link them with new tasks and requirements of the advanced socialist society. An effective way of winning working people's backing for the realization of demanding plans for socioeconomic development is their greater participation in the individual stages of the drafting of plans and programs. The style and methods of work of party bodies and organizations have to adopt to this. The CPSL Central Committee session ended with the international. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 21 Jun 85 LD]

DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo June 26 (CTK correspondent)--President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique highly appreciated his country's cooperation with Czechoslovakia and its aid to the construction of socialist society in Mozambique, when he received the visiting Czechoslovak delegation today. The delegation, led by Czech Deputy Premier Ladislav Adamec, came to Mozambique for celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the country's independence. Ladislav Adamec gave Samora Moises Machel a message of greetings from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak on the 10th anniversary of Mozambique's independence. Ladislav Adamec and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation left Mozambique for home. [Excerpts] [Prague CTK in English 1543 GMT 26 Jun 85 LD]

VENEZUELAN CP LAUDED--the CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to Jesus Faria, general secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela, on his 75th birthday. The telegram praises the fact that this devoted revolutionary has dedicated all his life to selfless work for the party and the working class and to the just struggle for the rights and demands of the working people of Venezuela. The CPCZ Central Committee also underlined Comrade Faria's personal contribution to comradely cooperation between the two parties based on shared goals and firm class solidarity. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 26 Jun 85 LD]

BILAK RECEIVES GENERAL SECRETARY--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Humberto Vargas Carbonell, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vanguard Party of Costa Rica. In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation the representatives of the two countries briefed one another about the activity and tasks of their parties and exchanged views on world developments, particularly the current situation in Central America. They condemned the aggressive policy of the ultra-reactionary U.S. circles, amounting to a serious threat to peaceful developments in the American continent and all over the world, aiming against the freedom, independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua. They expressed their full support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the heroic Nicaraguan people led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Jun 85 LD]

FIGHT AGAINST NEGATIVE PHENOMENA DEBATED--A Slovak-wide working meeting of trade employees has opened in Bratislava. Its participants are discussing one of the most complex issues in this sector--matters related to the fight against negative phenomena, such as self-enrichment at the expense of property in socialist ownership and to the detriment of the consumer. Jaroslav Zelko, the Slovak minister of trade, delivered the main report. He stressed that greater importance must be attached to supervision and to the role of complaint in the interests of eliminating these antisocial phenomena. As findings from last year show, he stated, the most frequent incident of these phenomena was theft from shops and warehouses, and theft when truck drivers were making deliveries. The solution, according to employees in the trade sector, consists not only in more severe fines for the culprits, but above all in prevention, in raising the level of legal awareness and socialist consciousness. Also present at the working meeting in Bratislava are Rudolf Netik, director of a department of the CPSL Central Committee, and Stefan Ferencei, minister-chairman of the People's Control Commission of the Slovak SR. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 Jun 85 LD]

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIALISM--A 3-day international conference entitled "Socialism and the Global Problems of the Present" began in Prague on 4 June. The conference is attended by delegations of the Academies of Science from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Vietnam, and the USSR, as well as by representatives of some international institutions and a group of scientists from Western countries. The two main reports--"Science and the Global Problems of the Present," and "Socialism and the Global Problems of Civilization"--were delivered by Professor Doctor Jaroslav Pecen, director of the Institute for Philosophy and Sociology attached to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and by Ivan Frolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the head of the Soviet delegation, respectively. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 85 p 2 AU]

PROTOCOL AGREEMENT SIGNED--Beijing (Reporter of the Czechoslovak Press)--The Deputy Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Government and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac, and the member of the State Council and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of China Sung Pching signed last Tuesday in Beijing a protocol on economic cooperation for the next planning period. On Tuesday, Svatopluk Potac returned to Beijing from Sen-jang where he visited the Czechoslovak-Chinese people's friendship machine plant. In Sen-jang S. Potac also visited a gas producing plant equipped with generators for the modernization of the plant. During his visit to the People's Republic of China Potac also visited the cities of Chang-cou and Shanghai. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jun 85 p 7] 12876

SPARTAKIAD PROCESSION IN PRAGUE--Prague June 30 (CTK)--Top Czechoslovak Communist Party and government representatives led by Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak reviewed a procession of some 170,000 gymnasts who participated in the 1985 Czechoslovak Spartakiad on Letna Plain this morning. The participants in the colorful procession paid tribute to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, expressed the gratitude of the Czechoslovak people for the liberation 40 years ago and the resolve to take a more active part in building the socialist homeland and in work for peace. The procession was watched by representatives of physical training and sports organizations from abroad, Czechoslovak expatriates and other guests. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 30 Jun 85 LD]

NEWSPAPERMEN ORGANIZATION PROTESTS--Prague. The General Secretary of the International Newspapermen's Organization [INO] on Wednesday in Prague issued a declaration in which he condemns the campaign which the U.S. government is carrying out to justify its preparations for aggression against Nicaragua. It is in direct conflict with the efforts for a peaceful solution to the situation in Central America. There has been an intensification of the counterrevolutionary radio broadcasts against Nicaragua through the use of new, powerful retransmission stations built in various Central American countries. The INO calls on all progressive newspapermen to keep regularly informed on events in Central America, to raise their voices in solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, and to condemn the menacing intervention. We cannot allow the murder of people in a country which wants to live in peace, it says in conclusion. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 85 p 7] 6285

CSO: 2400/506

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NO CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE STRUCTURE PREDICTED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 78, 25 May 85 pp 1-2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 25 May 85: " 'Laborers With University Training' Not A Pattern for the Future"]

[Text] Social distinctions based on education and certification will continue to exist in the GDR population. The most recent East Berlin JAHRBUCH FUER SOZIOLOGIE UND SOZIALPOLITIK [Yearbook for Sociology and Social Policy] of course emphasizes the task "of continuing to lessen social differences in education and certification in the course of further development, thus contributing to the convergence of classes and strata and to the reduction of social distinctions between physical and intellectual labor." At the same time, however, it stresses that "social equality" with respect to education and certification "cannot consist in the abolition of all kinds of differences," and that socialist society is not a society "demonstrating homogeneity in qualifications."

According to data in the yearbook, the proportion of qualified workers in the labor pool structure will not materially change in the future, but will settle at the following level: 65 percent skilled workers and master craftsmen, 25 percent technical school and university graduates, and 10 percent unskilled labor. The problem of unskilled labor is a central point, because the most decisive social differences are concentrated at this level. The yearbook said it was not enough to make more and more people finish complete professional training: the basic problem was "the further reduction of the proportion of job slots with low intellectual demands for certification."

In this connection, the view that "the worker with university level training" is the model for the working class is rejected. Training of this type of worker in large quantities would only seem to promote the convergence of the working class and intelligentsia, "because the actual dynamics of certification are essentially determined by the development of objective certification requirements." Even now, it was said, the utilization of workers at a level below that of the certification they had attained is not an isolated case. For that reason, priorities have to be revised: reduction in the assignments incommensurate with qualifications and adjustment of the available certified labor pool to meet the demands of scientific and technological progress are needed.

According to the yearbook, a further increase in the proportion of university and technical school graduates is not to be expected. Within this stratum, however--that of the so-called intelligentsia--differences will be much more strongly marked than previously. It was said a core group must be formed "which has the general capacity to produce top notch work." For that reason, "differentiations promoting effectiveness" are to be developed. Differences between this nucleus and the working class and collective farmers are essential "for further development."

CSO: 2300/435

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

POPULAR VIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRESS CRITICIZED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 81, 1 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Article datelines IWE Berlin 1 Jun 85: " 'Illusions' About Social Improvements in GDR Populace"]

[Text] The expectations that GDR citizens have regarding social improvements are unrealistic in many cases. This was pointed out by Prof Dr Rudi Weidig, director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Sociology at the SED Central Committee's Academy for Social Sciences. He stated this in an essay, "On the Dialectics of Economic and Social Progress," asserting that the expectations of individuals or specific groups regarding the achievable level of social progress in specific areas during a particular timespan or plan period are "not infrequently set higher," or are "broader in scope" than "the existing or developing economic conditions and achievements leading to the realization of all such conditions in that time period." In other words, the actual economic performance "occasionally does not reach the same extent or level as the expectations or desires regarding particular facets of social progress." Here and there, illusions exist about current potential and about the level of social progress attainable today. In Prof Weidig's words, there are "of course numerous and diverse causes" for these contradictory phenomena. The problem and task for direction and planning is "first, to direct and promote social interests and needs, and the conditions for their realization, in such a way that they motivate and bring about appropriate economic behavior, increase economic effectiveness on the individual level, in social groups and in society as a whole; and second, to direct and ensure economic improvement in such a way that it gives rise to the requisite material and fiscal preconditions indispensable for securing, stabilizing and expanding social progress."

The SED ideologue expressly emphasized that increased demands "thus require at the very least higher standards for economic development, for growth of the national economy, and for increased efficiency of the workers in all social groups." Without an appropriate economic foundation "even objectively developed real standards and the demands for social progress" are transformed "into unrealizable expectations."

CSO: 2300/435

HUNGARY

ACZEL ON VARIOUS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES IN WARSAW WEEKLY

AU201555 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 19, 11 May 85 p 12

[Second and concluding installment of interview given by MSZMP Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel to Daniel Passent: "We Have To Look at Reality"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passent] We ended the first installment of our interview with your statement that the worker-peasant alliance had irreversibly consolidated itself. Do not workers grumble that farmers have it too good? Do not some people assert that the ruling workers class should lead in earnings?

[Aczel] The most important thing is that workers can see that butcher shops are full with meat.

[Passent] You said at one time that workers do not want to travel to socialism first class. Do they feel all right in second class?

[Aczel] The important thing is to ensure that there are no misunderstandings. The workers class can achieve its historical goal only if the classes and strata of working people are able to advance, which is not a process devoid of tensions. The most important thing for us is always to be able to follow a true alternative solution that is historically important. You can choose only between real opportunities. No one is pleased if, for example, we present the situation in this way: Although prices go up, the flow of goods is adequate and demand and supply are balanced. Or: although there is a shortage of goods, prices remain unchanged and even decrease, whereas wages increase. Our inflexible principle is to ensure that people are able to spend the money they honestly earn on truly meeting their needs. In addition we try to ensure that the demand-supply balance is permanent.

Of course, we are not pleased with too rapid increases in prices, and that is why during the party congress we agreed that it is necessary to work out an anti-inflationary program as an element of our economic policy. However, we would like to determine prices in dissociation from the economic situation and who would forget about goods while thinking of prices, would do a bad service to the interests of workers and the working people. A normal and necessary flow of goods is not only important from the economic viewpoint and is a necessary element of the policy that determines living standards, but also helps to

defend socialist morality. A shortage of goods soon gives rise to corruption, bribery, and the black market.

[Passent] But high incomes can also be traced to private trade and boutiques, which would be a thorn in our side.

[Aczel] I do not know your situation in this regard, but in Hungary private trade accounts for 4 percent of our economy, which means that it is out of the question that we would ever give up the domination of public ownership. We need the private sector. I am unable to predict how long we will need it and whether it should increase or decrease, but I think that we will need it for a very long time to come in the present proportions or perhaps in smaller or greater ones. By the way, in many socialist countries the share of the private sector in the economy is much larger than it is in Hungary.

[Passent] It can be said that, following a period of consolidation and development at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, there was a stagnation or even a drop in real incomes. How has Hungarian society accepted this? Have the difficulties of the past years undermined its confidence?

[Aczel] At the 12th congress of our party 5 years ago we openly declared: Our economic situation is such that we must give priority to the preservation of the foreign trade balance. In addition, we want to maintain and protect our living standards as they are.

The unfavorable changes in trade in the course of 10 years cost our economy the losses estimated at the value of our annual national product. One reason for this was the fact that we had reacted too late to the challenge thrown to us by the world economy. The new situation glaringly demonstrated the weaknesses of our method of running the economy. There was no other solution for us than to balance our foreign trade, which had deteriorated badly. This was all the more difficult to do once we were also hit by the results of the crisis in capitalist countries and by the consequences of their unjustified mistrust, groundless embargoes, and discrimination. The export-import prices continued to develop in a worse way than we could assume. In our economic achievement of which would be ignored by even the most developed capitalist countries in view of the continued world crises.

We know that many of our present problems, including ideological problems and those concerning the scale of values, stem precisely from the fact that as a Marxist party, our party noted new solutions for new problems. We will not retreat. We will continue to follow the policy based on different effects, on the higher price for knowledge and responsibility, and on a higher recognition of the work that produces greater values and that is socially more beneficial. We must increase productivity, and to do this we must create a much greater mobility of employment and, at the same time, ensure full employment.

[Passent] Do these measures satisfy the people you meet and the Hungarian intelligentsia, especially the young intellectuals?

[Aczel] The old intelligentsia belongs to the past. It has left the stage of history. It belonged to the "upper middle class" and resented the name of intelligentsia. It has been replaced by a new intelligentsia, which is six times stronger than the prewar intelligentsia, has better modern qualifications, and has found its place in the alliance of the working people's classes and strata. Fortunately, this new intelligentsia is not uncritical. Many good and bad discussions continue to take place in our country, but I think that the most important thing is that the intelligentsia's discontent most often has its roots in the fact that it does not enjoy the necessary conditions for action, creative work, and participation. I think that this discontent is a healthy feature, even if its manifestations include unconsidered and extreme views.

[Passent] Could you say something about Poland?

[Aczel] The Polish readers who read articles about Hungary certainly know that we are linked by profound friendship and solidarity. We often refer to many events of our joint history, which are significant historical values. However, let me add that the friendship of our peoples in the present time gains most from what our peoples do in this complicated world. I think I can speak on behalf of the Hungarian people, and not only on behalf of party leadership and members, and say that we regard as an important value the fact that the champions of socialism in Poland have been able to shake off their most severe crisis ever with the help of internal forces. I am profoundly convinced that the Polish people's international prestige will greatly increase thanks to their praiseworthy efforts at renewal, which help not only them, but Europe, progress, and world peace. The Polish people responded to the most difficult questions in a Polish and socialist manner. As a modest witness I would like to add that many of those bourgeois politicians who are not very friendly toward Poland confidentially admit that they highly appraise the efforts of Comrade Jaruzelski and of the social forces led by him in preserving peace in Europe and in protecting international contacts. These meritorious efforts serve the interests of the Polish people.

I do not think that what I will now say is mere courtesy: We have also gained an important lesson and motivation from the Polish experience in the past few years.

CSO: 2600/842

POLAND

REMARKS ON CHANGES IN ELECTORAL LAW

LD301119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0606 GMT 30 May 85

[Commentary by Barbara Gardowska]

[Text] Over 2 months of consultation, over 1 million citizens took part in it, the corrections of the extraordinary Sejm Commission--all this is now behind us. The Sejm has passed the new electoral regulations to the Sejm. A lot could be said on how much the new electoral law has been made more democratic and what, for obvious reasons, is missing from it. But perhaps instead of theoretical deviations it would be better to compare the two electoral laws: the one which was in force up to now and the new law.

First, the most important point: the system for submitting candidates as Sejm deputies and creating the electoral lists. In comparison with the electoral law of 1976 there are some significant changes; one can describe them briefly. Every citizen can, through an organization to which he belongs, have an influence on who will be proposed as a candidate; everyone, not just PZPR and other parties' members as used to be the case in the times of the national Unity Front. Of course this is a general principle which cannot be treated too literally in any society. After all it would be difficult to collect proposals from every adult citizen. The right to submit candidates for deputies belongs not just to the signatories of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] declaration, as was proposed in the draft, but to all the national mass organizations such as trade unions, youth organizations, war veterans, and many others.

The next change concerns the so-called central list. More simple and honest than up to now, when names were entered onto the electoral lists in the regions of the so-called central candidates, it is also the fact that they are to be introduced to the electors. Following the amendments introduced by the extraordinary Sejm Commission the electoral law all the candidates are obliged to present themselves to the electors at the citizens' consultative meetings. Participation in such meetings is described as a civic right. The electors will not have to run around all the meetings in their region to find out something about all the candidates or to submit their comments or doubts. The law clearly states that at every meeting all candidates from the district must be present, and not just the ones who are present.

It is worth adding that the duty to gather opinions about the candidates has so far been defined as a slogan. In the newly adopted law no less than eight articles have been devoted to this. To round off the subject of candidates for deputies I would like to add that for the first time the electoral law speaks of the moral demands of the people who are to represent us in the SEJM.

One could also recall the well-known fact which was confirmed in the elections to the people's councils: the necessity to place on the electoral lists two candidates for each place in the district. The condition for electing a deputy, reads Article No 95, is gaining a clear majority of votes, and at least half of those entitled to vote must take part in the voting. This is also a new rule. The law introduces special guarantees for observing the electoral law. This will be the so-called electoral protest procedure. It will be submitted to the Supreme Court when a citizen decides that the law has been infringed, for instance when he considers that the secrecy of voting was not observed. The electors have also gained the right to put forward initiatives to recall a deputy who by his actions insults the dignity of a deputy, neglects his duties, or simply fails the expectations of the electorate.

The final important change in relation to the 1976 law is the introduction of supplementary elections. Until now if a mandate was vacated following death or resignation, it went to the candidate who was next on the electoral list, in the so-called nonmandatory place--that is a candidate who rarely gained 1 percent of the votes. At present to fill the place freed during the term of office it will be necessary to have supplementary elections during which all the regulations of the law will apply.

One could also mention the trustees who will be delegated by PRON to electoral commissions to watch over the correct procedure of the elections. And this really is nearly all that has been changed in the new law, one must say it is a lot, even though certainly not every demand made during the social debate has been taken into consideration, in the current sociopolitical reality.

CSO: 2600/819

POLAND

POLITYKA APOLOGY ON YUGOSLAV/WWII DATA

AU290840 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 25 May 85, Issue 21, p 14

[Letter to Editor: "World War II in Figures" by author Rudolf Dzipanow]

[Excerpt] In connection with my article entitled "World War II in Figures," which was carried by issue 18 of POLITYKA on 4 May 1985, I feel obliged to provide the following additional information for readers:

1. At the end of the war the Yugoslav People's Army numbered some 800,000 soldiers. The four armies totaling some 420,000 soldiers were the basic operational force.
2. On the southern front of operations the Yugoslav People's Army played--aside from the Soviet Army--the fundamental role in defeating the Hitlerite troops in the Balkans.
3. At the peak of its operations the Yugoslav People's Army engaged in battle 55 Hitlerite divisions. The assertion by the BORBA correspondent in Warsaw that I had said that the Yugoslav People's Army "absorbed" [absorbowała] Hitlerite divisions is improper and not in keeping with the term "engaged in battle," which I used in my article. [In footnote 7 to his 4 May POLITYKA article Dzipanow states that "according to Yugoslav sources, between 800,000 and 1.4 million soldiers, who engaged in battle between 14 and 15 German divisions, participated in the partisan war."]
4. To the data on the losses suffered by the main countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition I wish to add that 108 of every 1,000 Yugoslavs suffered death. Yugoslavia is third behind Poland and the USSR in this tragic list of lost human lives.

Submitting the aforementioned additional information in connection with my article "World War II In Figures," I wish to apologize to the POLITYKA editor and readers for too narrow a treatment of this issue by me and to agree with the BORBA view that it is necessary to use historical sources on a fuller scale.

Signed: Rudolf Dzipanow.

CSO: 2600/819

POLAND

INTERVIEW WITH HEAD OF MARITIME ECONOMY OFFICE

PM301153 Szczecin OLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 4-5 May 85 p 3

[Interview with Minister Jerzy Korzonek, head of the office of Maritime Economy, by GLOD SZCZECINSKI correspondent A. Baninski; date, place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpt] The currently celebrated 40th anniversary of the restoration of Poland's wide access to the Baltic; the approaching nationwide Days of the Sea celebrations, scheduled to take place in Szczecin this June; also, the notable dynamism of West pomeranian maritime economy enterprises, which manage to cope very well with the consequences of the economy crisis: all that prompted us to seek an interview with Minister Jerzy Korzonek, head of the Office of Maritime Economy.

[Babinski] Comrade Minister, we are interested in an assessment of the road we have traveled, a survey of what we can today proudly call the achievement of our maritime economy.

[Korzonek] I believe that any retrospective assessment of the achievement of Poland's maritime economy should stretch back beyond the dates when, 40 years ago, our coast--including Szczecin--was liberated and World War II came to an end. I should like to point out that that liberation had been written into the program of the Polish left, that is, Polish Workers' Party and the Union of Polish patriots, long before 1945. It is also worth remembering that Polish seamen never for a moment downed their weapons during that greatest of wars. The Polish Navy took part in nearly every operation against the Kriegsmarine, while our merchant Navy was the only civilian economic structure that did not cease its operation for even a shortest while during the war years.

I do not wish to launch into detailed reminiscences about the way our coast, Szczecin, and the remaining ports looked in the Spring of 1945. It was necessary to start from scratch in every area of our maritime economy. Fortunately, we were equipped not only with enthusiasm but also with the skill and the experience of the old staff from the maritime economy sector, people like Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski, or the captains of homeward-bound freighters.

As we celebrate that 40th anniversary, we ask ourselves whether we have not wasted those four decades as regards the maritime operations front. The

question can be answered in more detail, but we can also attempt a synthesis here. I am convinced that even sworn critics of our reality will be impressed by the basic data on the size, scope, and tonnage of our cargo fleet, the cargo carried by it, and also the data on cargo handling in port, deep-sea fishing, and the work of marine repair shipyards. Our results in all these areas place us in the category of countries with a developed maritime economy.

[Babinski] Does everything which was done in our maritime economy over the past 40 years deserve such an opinion?

[Korzonek] Without a doubt, many problems could have been solved in a better way. It was, for example, disadvantageous--many years ago--to allow a series of tensions and discrepancies to develop within our maritime economy, or between maritime economy and other sectors of the national economy. There are many examples to illustrate this--for instance, the disparity between the cargo-handling capacity of our sea ports and the capacity of land transportation facilities which serve them. All our ports have reason to be unhappy with these services. There is also a marked disparity between the condition of our merchant fleet, the obsolete technical facilities of our ports, where in the past investment was sluggish, lacking in financial means and construction capacities. [Sentence as published] We should also mention here the disproportion between repair needs of our fleet and the capacity of marine repair shipyards. Finally, the notorious and repeatedly criticized disproportion between the catch capacity of our fishing industry and the processing capacity of the fish processing industry, which had led to a situation where fishing ships, mother-ships, or fish-carriers returning from their fishing grounds were periodically used as floating storage facilities.

[Babinski] How can we reconcile these substantial reservations with what we heard in your answer to the first question, and with the principles--decided a year ago--of the state maritime policy?

[Korzonek] The disproportions I mentioned, which were most obvious during the late 1970's, first and foremost lowered the efficiency of maritime economy and its share in national economy and reduced its positive effect on the state's balance of payments. However, it would be incorrect to ascribe the errors of different periods in the past 40 years to our state maritime policy which is the result of the dynamic approach of the recent years. Moreover, this very policy has been formed in answer to that earlier negative experience and it aims at eliminating the disproportions I have mentioned here. Let me remind you that it was formed in successive moves at the Ninth Party Congress, at the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum, on the Sejm forum, and as a result of the work of many departments, institutions, social organizations, and so on. It is as a mere formality--as these things are known to the wide public--that I wish to add that the fundamental premise of this policy is optimal utilization of the full potential offered by the sea-bordering situation of our country and capitalizing on the opportunity that presents of developing all forms of maritime economy.

[Babinski] At this point the question that begs to be asked is: What next?

[Korzonek] I ask this question myself very often, and we also try to find an answer to it in a wider circle of practical marine economists. There is no doubt that, in mapping out our plans for the years 1986-1990, we must take into account the realities of our countries and its potential at the time of overcoming our deep economic crisis.

In view of the conditions under which, consequently, our merchant marine has to operate, we concentrate on maintaining its cargo-carrying capacity while at the same time updating and modernizing its fleet tonnage. This is a shared goal for all our fleet, but its realization will be different for a tramping shipowner and different again for a regular shipping line shipowner. The needs of a tramping service are simpler to meet insofar as this type of fleet has been modernized successively until now. Besides, tramp shipowners plan for deliveries of ships from both domestic and foreign shipyards. This, of course, does not mean that the Polish Steamship Company, however profitable and efficient in its dealings with foreign shipyards, will not need state assistance to help with its modernization program. It will be given such assistance within the state's practiced policy of financing economic enterprise. Regular shipping line owners are worse off, since they run a much older fleet and are at the present time in a worse financial situation. Besides, they have always based the expansion of their fleet tonnage predominantly on Polish-made ships, and the deliveries of these over the next few years are, unfortunately, expected to be delayed. All in all, we estimate that modernization costs for the entire tramping fleet and regular line fleet up to 1990 will be around Z150 billion, and budget subsidies for that purpose cannot exceed Z50 billion.

[Babinski] We have heard a lot here about the future of Polish Merchant Marine. What are the prospects for other important sectors of our maritime economy, such as ports, repair shipyards, and fishing?

[Korzonek] Up to 1990 we will aim at maintaining the cargo-handling capacity of our ports around the 60 billion metric ton level. To make this feasible, we must expect to spend some Z40 billion modernizing our ports. A considerable part of this sum, that is, as much as Z18 billion, should be spent on new cargo-handling equipment. Marine repair shipyards need some Z31 billion for their modernization program. By 1990 they will be able to put no more than Z15 billion into their development fund. Thus it will probably be necessary to give them the chance to secure enough funds to make up the difference through tax relief and through leaving their depreciation allowance at their disposal.

[Korzonek continues] In the fishing sector we plan to utilize fully our catch capacity in the area nearest home, that is, the Baltic. Our fishing fleet operating in that area has been bringing in profits for a year now. We are aware of the need to provide it with 17 new fish cutters by 1988, and to develop onshore backup facilities, cold stores, and processing plants which cooperate with it. Our deep-sea fishing sector is in a more difficult situation, having to draw on budget subsidies for its fishing operations.

We had hoped to be able to strengthen that sector--in line with a government president resolution--by supplying it with eight new ships by 1988. Unfor-

Unfortunately this proved to be unrealistic, as our fishing enterprises do not have sufficient development funds at their disposal, while the price of ships produced in this country are climbing up at an alarming rate, having already greatly exceeded the prices of other such vessels on world markets. This last consideration speaks for itself both with regard to our fishing fleet and our merchant fleet. The question is soon to be discussed with the management of our shipbuilding industry at a session of the Planning Commission Presidium.

CSO: 2600/819

POLAND

NOWE DROGI EDITORS CONFER WITH YUGOSLAVS ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

Belgrade SOCIJALIZAM in Serbo-Croatian No 12, Dec 84 pp 1866-1883

[Unsigned article: "Yugoslav-Polish Talks on Socialist Self-Management"]

[Excerpts] Two journals -- SOCIJALIZAM, the theoretical publication of the LCY, and the NOWE DROGI, the theoretical publication of the PZPR -- have carried out an interesting and significant idea: a joint discussion of the historical genesis and present reality of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia and Poland.

This was an informal working meeting, whose motives and accomplishments will contribute to a new quality in the cooperation of important institutions in these two countries. Unencumbered by diplomatic rules, the participants in this meeting spoke openly, analytically, and polemically about problems in the development of self-management, pointing out specific characteristics these two countries have in common. It was demonstrated that in spite of differences, the participants in both the delegations viewed self-management as a general and legitimate phenomenon in the modern world, and saw this phenomenon as an inevitable expression of socialism as a world-wide process.

The talks were conducted on 2 and 3 October 1984 in Cavtat. The participants on the Yugoslav side were Dr. Stipe Suvar, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Croatian LC, chief editor of the journal SOCIJALIZAM, and a professor at the University of Zagreb; Dr. Mijat Sukovic, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council, a professor at the University of Titograd; Dr. Najdan Pasic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and a professor at the University of Belgrade; Dr. Dusan Bilandzic, a professor at the University of Zagreb; Dr. Radoslav Ratkovic, president of the Constitutional Court of Serbia, and a professor at the University of Belgrade; Milos Nikolic, director of the Center for Social Research of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, a professor at the University of Novi Sad; Dr. Zivojin Rakocovic, a professor at the University of Belgrade; Dr. Radovan Radonjic, a professor at the University of Titograd; and Milija Komatina, deputy chief managing editor of the journal SOCIJALIZAM, a journalist.

The participants from Poland were Stanislaw Wronski, chief editor of the journal NOWE DROGI, a member of the PZPR Central Committee and the Council

of State; Jozef Barecki, a deputy, chief editor of the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA, and chairman of the commission on self-management in the Sejm; Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the Economic Council and a prominent economist; Kazimierz Doktor, director of the Department for Sociology and Philosophy; Stefan Opara, head of the philosophy department at NOWE DROGI, and director of the Philosophy Department of the Academy of Social Sciences of the PZPR Central Committee; and Sylwester Safarz, the head of the International Department of the journal NOWE DROGI.

Here we will only give part of the extensive and very substantive discussion, following the order in which it proceeded, first of all dealing with Yugoslav experiences and then dealing with trends and experiences in Poland. This division, however, as we will see, is mostly a formal one, of a technical nature, since in both parts of the discussion, the participants in the discussion continually compared orientations, experiences, and contradictions in self-management in both countries, while providing the necessary interpretations of the theoretical postulates of the classical authors of Marxism concerning socialism.

[Section I omitted]

II. Self-Management in Poland

In the part of the discussion on self-management in Poland, the first to speak was Stefan Opara, who began with a question of a theoretical nature: "If we accept that self-management is a form of democracy that brings us closer to socialism, then the question arises of what socialism is. It is not easy to answer this question, either in theory or in practice. For about two hundred years now, the concept of socialism has been the focus of ideological disputes, and it has acquired different contents, interpretations, and meanings. Even in the middle of the last century, Marx and Engels felt that it was essential to engage in polemics in the Communist Manifesto with various ideologies that were influential at that time, and had declared themselves to be socialist in nature. This large number of socialisms has not 'passed,' and this increases the significance of the question of what is common in the socialist tradition, and what marks the socialist nature of a given theory or social program. When I seek an answer to this question, attention should be given to the fact that theories of the socialist type are older than the term 'socialism' itself. The traditions of socialism have their source in the works of thinkers who themselves did not even know of the name socialism, nor did they use it."

Briefly recalling the history of socialist thought, Opara noted that "it is only Marx's teaching that makes it possible to overcome the utopian nature of socialist thought. Thanks to Marxism, the workers' movement, aspiring to socialist ideals, becomes the most powerful social force in the modern world. The works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin created the foundations of scientific socialism as the theory of proletarian revolution, and the realization of socioeconomic forms that are new in the history of mankind....

"The first point to be considered is the postulate of socialization. This is a goal and value that is related to two areas of social life: economic and political. In emphasizing the social nature of production, socialism assumes the prospect of socializing property and controlling the means of production by instituting various forms of state ownership and cooperatives. There is equally strong emphasis in socialism on the postulate of the socialization of political power by instituting a system of councils, self-management, and people's representative bodies.

"The second typical goal and value of socialism is the rationality (planning) of development. The ideology of socialism contains the prospect of a society in which man receives an opportunity to control the process of development, while development itself loses its random nature and is subordinated to the authority of man. It is easy to observe that the postulate of rationality is linked with socialization of power. Socialized property and socialized power imply planning the future, and make it possible to do so....

"The next characteristic value of socialism is associated with the slogan of freedom, understood as freedom from restrictions on one's start in life, as well as freedom from hunger, backwardness, unemployment, and exploitation, and also freedom in the development of individual capabilities and talents. Here the ideology of socialism is an extension of the tradition of humanism, which places man and his development at the top of its system of values. In the socialist theory of society, labor assumes new value. Socialism means aspiring to change the situation when labor is only an object of trade, when the worker sells his labor in a capitalist manner in order to obtain the means to live. The socialization of value should lead to the liberation of labor, restoring to the producers the control over the process and results of labor, restoring to labor the status of a vital human need, the basis of dignity and the perception of value in society....

"It is known that in the model of socialist democracy we have forms such as the direct participation of working people in representative bodies, economic self-management, and ensuring that workers' interests govern the policy of the state, but this is not automatically achieved after a revolution. In every socialist country it is a complex process of searching, and often of trial and error. In contrast to the theatrical electoral democracy of capitalism, socialist democracy is not just the act of voting, but rather the continuing process of the mass participation of working people in the everyday management of social affairs. The premise and content of socialist democracy is the participation of working people in the system of self-management, councils, committees, and inspection and legislative bodies, i.e., the activity of citizens in sociopolitical organizations. In every socialist country, the forms of democracy are transformed under the influence of nonantagonistic development contradictions. It appears that the development of self-management plays a central role in this process. It can be said that the progress of self-management is identical to the progress of socialist democracy. The extent of self-management is not derived from decrees that the government issues as it sees fit, but rather reflects several objective internal and external conditions. At the same time, the degree of self-management appears as a theoretical and practical point

of departure for an assessment of the progress of democracy based on three platforms:

"a) gradually imbuing the functions of the state with a self-management content (although it is obvious that the struggle against etatism today cannot mean a complete elimination of the functions of the state and its withering away completely);

"b) linking economic-production self-management to political self-management;

"c) increasing the rights of self-management bodies with respect to representative bodies at a higher level.

"The present changes in Poland can be assessed as an intensification of socialist democracy precisely in connection with the above-mentioned criteria, in which the common denominator is the development of self-management."

This partially quoted introduction to the discussion of self-management in Poland was supplemented by the other comrades from Poland. Thus, for example, Jozef Barecki said that "workers' self-management did not appear as a result of any elaborated concepts that had been discussed within the party or other institutions. In fact, in our country self-management appeared spontaneously, immediately after the liberation, during the period from 1956 to 1967, and in the same way it was reborn in 1980. The development of workers' self-management in our country is ahead of theoretical thought. Theoretical thought has not caught up with the development of self-management and the state of awareness of the working class....

"The individual forms of self-management form a certain mosaic.... Workers' and territorial self-management are interwoven in their activities. In a certain sense, these two forms depend upon each other. We are aware of the fact that this is only the beginning of self-management in our country. At the same time, we are aware of great chances, but also great responsibilities and dangers with respect to self-management. The chance is above all the general awareness that self-management is the only alternative in the situation in Poland, in our crisis, which can only be surmounted by building socialism with a democratic 'formula.'

"Restoring self-management to the enterprises would mean partially taking power away from those who have obtained it, particularly under martial law, and who have experienced this state as a favorable circumstance for their work.

"Finally, it is a paradoxical fact that self-management, in a way, is also threatened by excessive expectations from self-management. Great dangers are likewise presented by elements of the crisis, which do not allow enterprises to be fully autonomous, and thus limit the role of self-management.

"It is difficult to say what the future development of self-management will be like, whether the dangers will become real and halt the process that has started. We have such indications and tendencies, for instance,

in the so-called large systems (Lot, the state railroads, the postal service...)."

Also speaking about the dangers with respect to self-management, Kazimierz Doktor said that "the first traditional barrier is what we call too much centralism, which is a formula for the misuse of centralist decision-making in the economy."

Czeslaw Bobrowski, speaking about the resistance and "distrust among the working class with respect to self-management," recalled the "painful memory of 1956." As we know, "the workers' councils appeared in 1956, and two years later only the name remained, under which were the so-called caps, under which were the well-known groups of four (the party representative, the trade union representative, etc.). This is the reason why the workers' councils virtually died out, even though they formally had the right to exist. And one should not forget this. At the present stage, there is less interest in workers' councils among the workers than there was in 1956. The reason, of course, is that the jurisdictions of the workers' councils are defined too narrowly, or in a certain sense, even too broadly, vaguely. There are too many situations in which so-called specific solutions are engaged in, and thus the room for the autonomous appearance of enterprises and collectives is relatively narrow."

The State and Self-Management

The systematic approach and openness of the comrades from Poland, who prepared brief reports in advance, and supplemented and explained them in the talks, had a very stimulative effect on the participants from Yugoslavia, encouraging them to bring up many questions and comment on certain theses, views, and conclusions. Radoslav Ratkovic noted that "our colleagues are treating self-management only as a political phenomenon, i.e., as a form of the participation of citizens in exercising power, as it was said at one point, or as a form of democracy.

"In our country, however, self-management is treated as a multidimensional phenomenon, one could say a complete one, whose basis consists of its socioeconomic content, but which also has its political dimension, as well as a legal one and an ideological one, and all of this, in its unity, constitutes this self-management phenomenon, the self-management relationship.

"The essence is that work is no longer alienated from the worker, that the workers in the process of work are not alienated from each other, that the products are not alienated from those who create them, and that they do not rule them, the workers, like fetishes.

"Self-management, understood as we understand it, is not just the democratization of the state. Drawing working people and the working class into the administration of the state, the development of self-management, is also at the same time the negation of the state. This means the withering away of the state. But this is a dialectical process of the negation of a negation, a process in which the implementation of self-management means

equipping the working class, through the forms of self-management, to perform all these new functions that the state performed."

Najdan Pasic commented that the presentations by the comrades from Poland "also gave a definition of socialization in which state property is the highest form of property, toward which all other existing forms of socialization tend, including, for instance, cooperative property or some similar forms of property."

Accordingly, "such a definition of socialism can mean accepting an idea of a socialism that will never discard the trappings of the state from itself, and which will always retain, as the final forms, a state monopoly both in regard to property and in regard to the management of the economy."

Naturally, "the forms of self-management, institutional and others, can be different, but the essential thing is that through self-management there is a change in the position of man in the production relationship, that there is a change in the very essence of the production relationship, since the worker should come into a position not only of directly controlling the means of labor, but also of controlling the results of his individual labor and joint labor."

Mijat Sukovic commented that the reports he had read "spoke about socialist democracy as a means, a form, a way to fulfill certain values of socialism."

Sukovic agreed with the fact that democracy is a means, a form for fulfilling certain values of socialism, but he added that on the basis of his research he had arrived at the belief that it is also one of the values of socialism, and not just a means for fulfilling values.

"Self-management and the state," Sukovic emphasized, "cannot be in a relationship of opposition to the point of exclusiveness, but instead should be in a relationship of mutual penetration, with a tendency -- I stress -- toward the withering away of the state and the strengthening of the self-management contents...."

"And here is one more element in connection with the state. For what I would call the remnant of the functions that the state must have in socialist self-management -- and for a long time it has to have part of these functions -- for that remnant, a strong, organized state is necessary. These are the classic functions of the state, defensive and others, and I believe that this fact should also be kept in mind in this concept of portraying the essence of self-management."

"A state that would be too weak to perform its designated functions in socialist self-management, on the basis of self-management and in accordance with self-management, and thus one that would not be able to perform them effectively, would also not contribute to self-management and to the creation of the conditions for its development."

"Self-management really should lead to the democratization of the state, but if in function, content, and purpose, it is reduced to having to

strengthen the state, to strengthen its attributes, then it does not have any historical prospects as a social relationship. Self-management should strengthen society, the country, and economically and politically unite forces and the state as part of this, but it should not just be linked to the state mechanism and to the state structure."

Stipe Suvar, in connection with the state and self-management, said, "We view the state as necessary to socialism, and at the same time as an entity that is working to bring about its own withering away, along with self-management and with its assistance. When we say the withering away of the state, we are thinking that it ceases to take the surplus value and distribute it in society, that the working class, linked with other working people, and organized in self-management, takes over the resources that function as value as long as commodity production exists, and especially the surplus of value, so that it can use it directly, organized, and control social reproduction."

Shades of "Solidarity"

Naturally, in the discussion of self-management in Poland, it was not possible to avoid mentioning Solidarity, although today it does not represent any organized or influential force in Polish society. The comrades from Poland were the first to mention Solidarity, and then the questions followed. Radovan Radonjic asked, "What led the working class, or a large number of those employed in Poland, to express so suddenly, almost like an explosion, its adherence to the theses and slogans, some types of elements in the program offered by Solidarity?"

Taking the floor in connection with the questions asked by the comrades from Yugoslavia, Stanislaw Wronski said that it seemed to him that the idea of self-management in Yugoslavia "is placed somewhat differently than we do it. You place it somehow in the context of what is outside the state, you eliminate the state.

"Naturally, in our economic reform you will easily observe the transfer of funds handled centrally by the state to the enterprise, and you will observe the automatization of the enterprise, but we are not treating this as anything that ought to mean the elimination of the state and its attributes. It is a unification or a desire for the unification of the energy and initiative of collectives and groups with the whole. I consider this the main nuance in the Polish and Yugoslav approaches to the concept and practice of self-management."

"I think that what Comrade Wronski just said is obvious," Sukovic again took the floor, "specifically, that we differ in our idea of theoretical, ideological, and functional -- if I may use this expression, although it is inadequate -- self-management.... Nevertheless, one should not draw from this the conclusion that is implied in some places, that self-management is a necessary evil, that there was no other course but to accept it because of the entire web of circumstances, including the activity of reactionary forces in Yugoslavia, that called into question the possibility of reforming

socialism, or reforming society. I view self-management as a revolutionary undertaking, a revolutionary process, a sort of separate revolution in the general revolution for socialism, and revolutions are never carried out only under favorable conditions.

Jozef Barecki brought up a question and answered it himself: "What are the prospects for the development of self-management in Poland, what does the worker think about self-management? We are constantly doing a great deal of research on this subject. The results are not always comforting. It is a pity that I did not bring all that information. As far as I recall, most of the workers who were polled, around 60 percent, saw self-management as the realization of social functions, above all ensuring higher wages, better living conditions, annual vacations, apartments, etc. This is a problem, naturally, and our specific problem, since the trade unions did not perform their function properly, nor are they doing so now.... Recently, on one of the television programs, one of the workers, when asked what he expected from self-management, said only two words: 'Higher wages.' And that is the reality that we have to take into account. There is something else that we should bear in mind: self-management was the first institution that was created and reactivated after December 1980, and which continued to function unchanged under martial law.... Recently, even within the party, there has not been a completely unified attitude with respect to self-management. The activists still view self-management with suspicion -- for various reasons, which are understandable."

Barecki then emphasized that "self-management should lead to the democratization of the state. If self-management is supposed to consolidate the state, then it does not have historical prospects. What we are saying now, that the state should be strengthened by self-management, is the most important problem at this time, or as Lenin said, at this stage. We do not view the state as a strengthening of bureaucratism and centralism. Strengthening the state, but against etatism, against bureaucracy."

Kazimierz Doktor thinks that "it is also worth stating that workers' self-management is an institution for the direct producers, i.e., for those who are called the factory collective. For this reason, the institution is a certain distance away from the worker as a consumer, since the dimension of consumption, i.e., the dimension of a person's behavior as a consumer, is demonstrated only in the household or in relation to social security institutions, i.e., in the place where the income that the producer has created is consumed. As is well known, in Poland the needs of the consumer and his self-organization have not gone too far. Old socialist institutions exist, such as the consumers' cooperatives, which have a long tradition in Poland, for example, in wholesale trade, but the transformation that has taken place in cooperatives has somehow suppressed examples of self-management and the bringing of consumers onto that track. That is why for us, the self-management of production workers is primary."

Radovan Radonjic expressed his personal inspiration by "the exceptionally difficult history of the Polish people, which offers considerable grounds for stating that the Polish working class, the Polish people as a whole,

if you wish, are really a class and a people with a high level of awareness, historical and social, so capable of enduring exceptionally difficult situations that it is amazing."

But nevertheless "the question arises of why it (the working class) has not been successful or is not succeeding in this to the extent that one would logically expect, in having its interests play more of a role in the entire situation, in imposing its concept; instead it happens that at one time it is manipulated, although fortunately this did not last long and it did not have the serious consequences that it could have had."

Responding to the views expressed, Stanislaw Wronski emphasized that "self-management is an extremely important element, a focus of our efforts, but it is not the only one. Consequently, we are persistently adhering to the standpoint that the state can in no way be opposed to self-management. The genesis of our state is not anti-self-management. It is a necessary phase in the political development of our society. Where does the opposition of self-management to the state come from? From the state's being theoretically considered only as an organ for pressure, which is not correct. The socialist state, just by being socialist, is half a state, and half of the purpose of this state is organizing society to work. Self-management is also part of its foundation. Consequently, the state should be a self-management one. That is how we understand it."

This meeting did not arrive at any conclusions, since it was not planned that anything would be concluded, or that any synthesis would be made. Some of the participants in the talks emphasized the need to make comparisons of the development of self-management in Yugoslavia and Poland, but this was not done, since even from this brief review the reader will be able to have some insight into the ideological standpoints on the essence of self-management that exist in the two countries in question. Both delegations drew only the conclusion that these talks were very useful, and that they contributed not only to becoming familiar with experiences, but also to the affirmation of socialism. It was therefore agreed that the practice of similar meetings would be continued.

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POLAND

OFFICER SCHOOL COMMANDERS DISCUSS PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES

Political Officer Training Center

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish No 15, 14 Apr 85 p 5

[Interview with Col Marian Anysz, commander of the L. Warynski Center for Education of Political Officers in Lodz: "People's Affairs--Our Affairs"]

[Text] [Question] Political officers are trained by higher officer schools; there is also the Military Political Academy. This raises the following question: What is the place and role of the Center for Education of Political Officers in the Armed Forces?

[Answer] The Center is a military party school. We improve the knowledge and abilities of officers and prepare the cadre basis for the party-political apparat in active services and the reserves for work on the unit and sub-unit levels in all services of the armed forces. We conduct Advanced Courses for the Development of Political Officers, Retraining Courses for Political Officers, and Training Courses for Political Officers both in the active service and in the reserves. The Center also has a School for Reserve Cadets, and the Political Engsign School. We also teach officers, cadets and non-commissioned officers in the political apparat to operate technical means of propaganda.

[Question] The barrack fence does not separate the army from society. What is the role of your school in the life of Lodz metropolitan area?

[Answer] Close ties with society in the Lodz metropolitan area date from the first days of the school's stationing in Lodz, i.e., since 21 April 1945. They are an integral part of the educational process.

Especially important are the cordial ties of the cadre and students with the great industrial working class in Lodz factories. The destructive activity of the extremist forces of former "Solidarity" failed to weaken these ties after August 1980. We are linked by an exceptionally close and cordial cooperation with the Julian Marchlewski Enterprise, and with the Defenders of Peace and May Day factories. As an expression of workers' respect and recognition for the school, the J. Marchlewski Cotton Industry Enterprise funded two banners for us, the first one in October 1945 and the other in September 1980. Lately we established a cooperative relationship with the Building Combine Lodz-Central which is constructing the Polish Mother Memorial Hospital.

[Question] How does the presence of the cadre and students manifest itself in the life of Lodz society?

[Answer] Insofar as factories are concerned, the cadre and students conduct party training and lectures. The Center organizes science conferences for party activists in different boroughs and factories. Many officers, ensigns and non-commissioned officers are active in the national councils, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], residents' self-government, parents' committees, Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], the National Defense League [LOK], Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ABoWiD], Society for the Propagation of Secular Culture [TKKS], Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR], and other social organizations. We attach particular significance to influencing high school youth. We are patrons for 13 high schools.

The cadre and students of the Center funded 20 apartment saving accounts for pupils in the State Children's Home and they gave over 300,000 zlotys for the construction of the Polish Mother Memorial Hospital.

Contacts with Lodz workers, artists and scientists are continuous and widespread. We often invite leading workers, veterans of struggles for social and national liberation, and party activists. Among them were some Builders of People's Poland [i.e., persons decorated with a BPP medal] Wanda Goscimska, Stanislaw Swiderska, Ludwik Spruch, and the godmother [sic] of our banner, Zofia Patorowa.

Military oath ceremonies for students of the Center, open visit days, and other military ceremonies attract crowds of city residents to the school. All this contributes to the fact that the school, and especially its cadre, enjoy cordial recognition and respect of society in the Lodz metropolitan area.

[Question] Comrade Colonel, you are a member of the executive of Lodz Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. Which aspects of party life in Lodz are closest to you?

[Answer] This is my second term in this position, I owe it to Lodz workers. They entrusted me with a mandate as a delegate to the 9th Party Congress, and thanks to them I had the honor of chairing the proceedings of the Congress on its fourth day. I mention this because I believe that it was also an expression of recognition and respect by Lodz workers for both the party school I command and the people in uniform whom I represent.

As a member of the executive I direct its commission on law and legality, so I am especially interested in matters concerning strengthening of broadly conceived social discipline and justice, shaping of legal consciousness, and fighting symptoms of social pathology. Perhaps it may sound immodest, but my commission really is a working commission. We successfully included party, youth and social organizations in active struggle against evil. This made it possible to achieve progress in restraining the most serious crimes; there is also improvement in order and security of the citizens.

We are conscious, however, that we cannot be fully satisfied with the results of our work. Therefore we search for even more effective methods, we are

expanding our cooperation with the organs of security and justice, control units, with a similar commission of the [local] National Council, with PRON and the trade unions. Our commission established a group for Worker-Peasant Inspection. Conducting inspections in workplaces, hearing complaints and dealing with citizen matters are an important part of our activity.

[Question] The credibility of the party is extremely important for full normalization of life in our country.

[Answer] After the party committed mistakes in the past, and after a period of stormy attacks on the party in 1980-1981 by the extreme wing of "Solidarity," the question of party credibility is truly of critical importance. On the basis of my own experiences and feelings, but also in the view of numerous rank and file party members, especially workers, I can state that there has been noticeable progress in strengthening credibility of the party.

The new style in party activity is conducive to this. The party is ever more strongly anchored in the party masses and the working class. The working people, including those who are not members of the party, turn to it with various concerns ever more frequently and boldly.

Today there is no place for arrogance and big-shot attitudes in the party leadership. In a word, the party today is different.

Among activists on various levels, on different rungs in the hierarchy and among various party organizations, there is a wide conviction that words must not diverge from deeds, that people assess party organizations not by the number of resolutions and programs they pass but on the basis of what and how is being done, what is our attitude to everyday affairs and troubles.

Despite undeniable progress in strengthening the credibility of the party there are still numerous weaknesses.

[Question] What are the difficulties in eliminating them?

[Answer] The main brakes on progress in this area unfortunately involve people, inappropriate attitudes of some activists and rank and file party members, and weaknesses in the activity of certain bodies and organizations in the party.

For example, an important obstacle concerns less than solid, formalistic dealing with people's affairs by some party members who work in the state or economic administration, in retail trade, cooperatives and other social organizations. I speak about this because I have myself encountered this kind of obstacle in various offices when I was trying to resolve matters addressed directly to me.

[Question] Thank you very much.

[Text in the accompanying box] The Ludwik Warynski Center for Education of Political Officers in Lodz had its origins among the first schools and courses

19 July 1985

organized together with the units of Polish People's Army on the fraternal Soviet soil. It continues the glorious tradition of combat and work of political-educational officers in front units of the Polish Armed Forces, above all of the School for Political-Educational Officers organized in the spring of 1944 in the Sumsk Training Center. It provided the basis for establishment, in Lublin in October 1944, of the School for Political-Educational Officers which was moved to Lodz in October 1945.

In 41 years the school educated tens of thousands officers, cadets and non-commissioned officers of the party-political apparat who heroically fought against the hitlerite occupant, took part in the struggle for the establishment of people's power, and participated in the life of the country.

Since the beginning of its existence until today, the cadre, the graduates and the students of the school were in the first line of struggle for the socialist character of the army, for high level of political and moral consciousness, and for battle readiness.

In recognition of its contribution to the education of cadres of the political apparat of the army, and of sacrifices in struggle and work of its graduates, the school was decorated with a Medal of the Banner of Labor, 2nd Class, on the 35th anniversary of its establishment; the decoration was conferred by the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Armed Forces, General Jozef Baryla. In 1976 and 1981 the Center for Education of Political Officers was mentioned in an Order of the Day by the Minister of National Defense as one in a group of leading units of Polish Armed Forces and it was decorated with a medal "For Achievement in the Military Service."

Radiotechnical School

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Andrzej Jurczynski: "On Close Terms With Technology"]

[Text] Our school, says Col Edward Redwans, commander of the Cpt Sylwester Bartosik Higher School for Radiotechnical Officers, is one of the youngest in the Polish Armed Forces. It was established in May 1952. We teach officers, ensigns and cadets, specialists in radiotechnology. After graduation they serve in military units in command and technical posts. Last year we also began to train political officers.

There is a class in the laboratory of electronic systems and elements. It is conducted by a teaching master in the school, Lt Col Czeslaw Rozniewski. Among the cadets who make electronic systems is a member of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, an "Exemplary Cadet" corporal Milosz Puto who says that he continues a family tradition. His father was an officer, and his brother Leszek is a professional in the service in the rank of ensign.

In another modern office Lt Col Jozef Biegalski conducts a lecture on electronics supported by a computer. Cadet Pvt Jaroslaw Wojdyla, a first-year student, says that he was impressed with the supermodern electronic technology which he saw in the school. From the office we cross to the

computing center which supports the educational process, work on doctoral and certificate dissertations, and scientific research.

We find students of the Cadet School in a class on automated command systems. Cadet Pvt 1st class Arkadiusz Chlopik, graduate of the electronics department of the Warsaw Polytechnic says that thanks to military service he can learn the most modern technology in his field and that a year in uniform is not time wasted for him as an engineer.

For the National Economy

The military school in Jelenia Gora has an enormous intellectual, scientific and research potential in a field of special importance for our economy. Everyone here is aware that automation of the economy is not a fad but a basic requirement. Scientists from Jelenia Gora have had many achievements in this field.

They designed telemetric transmission of information in the Brown Coal Mine "Turow" and patented 6 new solutions. Presently they are working on a similar project for the Brown Coal Mine in Belchatow. They participate in similar projects for Bulgarian mines. There has been interest in the solutions found by the electronic engineers in Jelenia Gora from the German Democratic Republic and Chinese People's Republic.

Officers in the Higher School for Radiotechnical Officers designed a device to find non-uniformities in the soil, as well as a system of industrial television in brown coal mines and numerous factories in the vicinity.

Since Western economic restrictions make it impossible to import spare parts, the design of new solutions based on domestic electronics acquires great importance. They make it possible to start up idle machinery. The "Julia" Crystal Glass Works systematically get help from the school. A tub in the Technological Glass Works in Jelenia Gora was saved from destruction thanks to the help from the Higher School for Radiotechnical Officers.

Tied to the Region

This year, says the school's deputy commander for political affairs, Lt Col Hubert Mordawski, we will solemnly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, 40 years since the return of our region to the Motherland, and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. The meaning of these anniversaries is very clear. Along with their significance on the global scale we also see their enormous importance with regard to our region. They simply determine Polish presence on the Jelenia Gora soil.

This relationship finds a lively reflection at all anniversary ceremonies organized at the Higher School for Radiotechnical Officers. A cycle of meetings with combatants and military settlers was greeted with particularly great interest. Especially close contact is maintained with former riflewomen who settled in nearby Platerow.

Work undertaken voluntarily by the cadre and cadets for the benefit of the region has been of considerable value. Last year it was worth over 2 million zlotys. This year, in order to celebrate the momentous anniversaries, set goals are even more ambitious.

Over 400,000 zlotys were raised so far for the construction of the Polish Mother Memorial Health Center. Half of this amount was contributed in the form of work by the cadets. Recently two savings accounts were funded for the pupils of a nearby children's home, Beata Huczko and Boguslaw Wisniewski. The Higher School for Radiotechnical Officers also is a patron for four schools.

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POLAND

BRIEFS

CZYREK RECEIVES CUBAN OFFICIAL--Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received on 7 June Rafael Polanco, first deputy head of the Foreign Department of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and discussed with him current issues of party cooperation. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Jun 85 p 8 AU]

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH MEXICO--On 7 June, Jan Kinast, vice minister of foreign affairs, received Victor M. Rodriguez, general director of the East European and Soviet Department of the Mexican Foreign Ministry, and exchanged with him views on the international situation and Polish-Mexican relations. The sides stressed their interest in maintaining a standing political dialogue and increasing advantageous economic and trade cooperation. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 June 85 p 8 AU]

STUDENT WITH ILLEGAL MAGAZINES ARRESTED--Security Service officials of the Kalisz voivodship office of internal affairs have apprehended Tomasz Maracewicz, a 4th year student of biology at Gdansk University. He was in possession of a case containing 630 copies of an illegal publication with contents contrary to the interests of the state. Moreover, matrixes and prohibited magazines and publications were seized from the student's apartment. Tomasz Maracewicz has been arrested. [Delayed processing; no video available] [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1945 GMT 23 May 85 LD]

POLISH-SYRIAN AGREEMENT--On the invitation of the Polish-Syrian Friendship Society, a delegation from the Syrian-Polish Friendship Society visited our country for several days, chaired by Sami al-Saleh, member of the Central Committee for the Arab Socialist Revival Party, Ba'th, and parliamentary deputy. On 18 May, Sami al-Saleh, and General of Division Zygmunt Huszcza, chairman of the Polish-Syrian Friendship Society, signed an agreement on cooperation between both societies for 1985-87. [Excerpts] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 May 85 p 2 AU]

OLSZOWSKI MEETS COLOMBIAN MINISTERS--Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has received the Colombian ministers Gustavo Castro Guerrero, minister of economic development, and Ivan Dugue Escobar, minister of mines and energy, who have come to Poland to take part in the fifth session of the Polish-Colombian Joint Commission. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 85 p 2 AU]

GLOWCZYK MEETS KOREAN DELEGATION--On 20 May, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary Jan Glowczyk received a delegation from the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee organ NODONG SINMUN, headed by editor-in-chief Kim Ki-nam. The delegation is visiting Poland at the invitation of TRYBUNA LUDU editor-in-chief Wieslaw Bek. J. Glowczyk informed the guests about the current sociopolitical situation in Poland and about the most important tasks of PZPR policy. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 85 p 2 AU]

YUGOSLAVIAN ECONOMIC PLANS PRESENTED--Professor Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the Lcy Central Committee, visited Poland on 14-21 May and lectured on Lcy tasks and activities in developing the socialist self-management activities and in implementing the long-term program for Yugoslavia's economic stability. He was received by PZPR Politburo candidate member M. Orzechowski and Central Committee Secretary H. Bednarski. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 85 p 2 AU]

SOVIET TECHNOLOGICAL DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology arrived in Poland on 21 May under Mikhail Kruglov, who is deputy chairman of the committee. The delegation, which had been invited by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, discussed the issues connected with drawing up a Polish-Soviet long-term comprehensive program for technological progress. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 85 p 2 AU]

BELGIAN ECONOMIC MISSION--The Belgian Economic Mission, which arrived in Warsaw on 20 May, will study opportunities for export and import in many sectors of the Polish economy in order to revitalize Polish-Belgian economic cooperation. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 85 p 2 AU]

POLISH-COLOMBIAN COMMISSION--The fifth session of the Polish-Colombian Economic Commission, which was held in Warsaw, reviewed Polish-Colombian economic relations, set the value of Polish-Colombian trade in the next few years at \$60 million a year, and defined mutual import and export commitments. Colombia will export to Poland coffee, cotton, chemicals, foodstuffs, and light industry products, and Poland will export to Colombia ocean-going vessels, construction and road machines, cars, spare parts, mining equipment, machine tools, rolled articles, chemicals, and medicines. "As a result of the work done by the fifth session of the Polish-Colombian Commission for Economic Cooperation, T. Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, and G. Castro Guerrero, minister of economic development, signed a protocol on 22 May." [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May." [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 85 p 2 AU]

CZYREK RECEIVES ITALIAN PEASANTS--On 22 May, Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Italian Peasant Federation and informed about the current sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 85 p 5 AU]

POLISH-FRENCH POLITICAL TALKS--The 21-22 May Polish-French political consultations in Paris, which were conducted on behalf of Poland by Ernest Kucza,

vice minister of foreign affairs, were aimed at reviewing bilateral relations and current international problems. Both sides agreed that it is necessary to revitalize their bilateral cooperation in all areas and to continue their political dialogue. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 85 p 7 AU]

CZYREK MEETS IRAQI COMMUNIST--Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Communist Party of Iraq, has been visiting Poland at the invitation of the Central Committee of the PZPR. The guest met Jozef Czyrek, with whom he discussed the development of cooperation between the two parties. In their exchange of views on certain international issues both men advocated an immediate end to the war between Iraq and Iran. It was stated that the continuing tension in the world is caused by the aggressive policies of confrontation of the United States and the militarist circles in the NATO countries. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 25 May 85 LD]

POLISH-TURKISH MEETING IN WARSAW--The fourth session of the Polish-Turkish mixed commission for trade, and economic scientific and technological cooperation has been held in Warsaw. The present state of trade exchange and cooperation in such fields as power, shipbuilding and coalmining industries was assessed. It was stated that there are possibilities for cooperation in electronic and chemical industries and in railway systems. Deputy ministers Ryszard Strzelecki and Mahir Barutcu signed a protocol for the fourth session. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 May 85 LD]

PARTY CENSUS--Results of a census of members and candidate members carried out in the party were assessed at a meeting of the Internal Party Commission of the PZPR Central Committee. The PZPR now has over 2.1 million members and candidate members. Stanislaw Kalkus took part in the debate which was chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyyszczak. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1550 GMT 24 May 85 LD]

FISHERIES AGREEMENTS WITH SWEDEN--Polish fishermen have the right from 1 June to catch 12,500 metric tons of herring this year in the Baltic's Swedish zone. Swedish fishermen are allowed to catch 5,000 metric tons of cod and 70 metric tons of salmon in the Polish zone. Both sides are interested in further expanding cooperation thus, additional decisions have been made according to which Polish fishermen will be able to catch an additional 2,300 metric tons of cod this year in the Swedish Baltic zone, and the Swedes approximately 1,000 metric tons of cod in the Polish zone. [Summary] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 85 LD]

TRADE TALKS IN BUCHAREST--Possibilities of increasing trade exchange between Poland and Ropmania, and development of cooperation in the fields of tourism, health care, and housing construction were the main subject of talks in Bucharest between Zenon Komender and Romanian deputy premier Ms Alexandrina Gainuse. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jun 85 ID]

COOPERATION WITH TURKEY--The Fourth Session of the Polish-Turkish Commission for Trade and Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which was held in Warsaw [dates not given], studied production and export potential of

the Warski shipyards in Szczecin. The Turkish delegation also had talks with ministers and officials of foreign trade, mining and energy, metallurgy and the machine-building industry, and the maritime economy. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 85 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN MINISTER VISITS--Georghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, has visited Poland at the invitation of Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy. The two ministers signed a protocol on cooperation between their ministries in 1985 and in 1986-90. Georghe David was received by Vice Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, and by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michvalek. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 85 p 5 AU]

COOPERATION WITH ARGENTINA--Last year the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Argentine Chamber of Trade, Industry and Production signed a partnership accord. Antonio Dominguez Parra, who is a member of the chamber administration and head of the Argentinian-Polish chamber of trade, whose talks is to expand mutual trade, met on 23 May with Ryszard Karski, chairman of the Polish chamber. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 May 85 p 5 AU]

TALKS WITH MALTESE OFFICIALS--Boyumil Sujka, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department, who visited Malta at the invitation of the Labor Party, had talks with the Labor Party leaders, trade unionists, and government officials on the current problems of the two parties, the Polish and Maltese trade union organizations, the opportunities for mutual cooperation, and the invigoration of interstate relations. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 May 85 p 7 AU]

SOVIET LABOR OFFICIAL--Yuriy Batalin [words indistinct] labor [words indistinct] Affair Committee of the [word indistinct], visited Poland from 20th to 25th May at the invitation of the minister of labor, wages and social affairs. Y. Tatalin was received by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 85 p 2 AU]

POLISH-IRANIAN TALKS--On 3 July Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski met with Mohamed Sadr, General Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Iranian Islamic Republic. They discussed the state of Polish-Iranian relations and identified specific areas of cooperation. Also, opinions were exchanged on various international problems of particular interest to both countries, and special emphasis was placed on dangers stemming from the arms race precipitated by the confrontational policies of cold-war circles. The Polish side expressed the belief that a quick end to the imperialist-inspired Iraq-Iran conflict is in the interest of the peoples of that region and would be in the interest of world peace. Sadr delivered a personal message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, Ali Akbar Velyati, to Minister Olszowski. Also participating in the discussions were Iranian Ambassador Rahnama Hazavei and Polish MFA Department Director Antoni Pierzchala. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 85 p 2]

POWER PLANT FIRE, SHUTDOWN--The Ministry of Mines and Energy informs us that on the evening of 3 July at the Kozienice Power Plant, a 500 MW turbine generator unit broke down. At the time of the breakdown a fire broke out which was promptly extinguished. There were no casualties. In order to determine the cause of the breakdown, the extent of the damage, and the means of repairing the generator unit, the Minister of Mines and Energy appointed a commission of specialists to be headed up by an undersecretary of state. The site was visited by Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 85 p 2]

SIWAK MEETS ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINEES--PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak attended a 28 May meeting with students of the Postgraduate Training Center for Employees of the State Administration, which concentrated on the sociopolitical and economic problems of the country. He described, among other things, the activity of the government, trade unions, and Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in solving problems besetting housing construction. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 85 p 5 AU]

BEJGER MEETS LENINGRAD DELEGATION--Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, met with a delegation from the Leningrad Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, which visited Gdansk on the occasion of the annual Gdansk and Leningrad Days, a sign of the ties of freindship and cooperation joining both cities. The visit was an opportunity to exchange experience about the work of representative bodies, trade and services, and about how the needs of the residents of both cities are being met. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 85 p 5 AU]

SOVIET RED CROSS DELEGATION--Deputy Premier Zenon Komender received a delegation from the USSR Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, headed by its chairman, Valeriy Baltiyskiy. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 85 p 5 AU]

VIETNAMESE MINISTER OF CULTURE--Nguyen Van Hieu, SRV minister of culture and information, has arrived in Poland. On 28 May, he was received by Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 85 p 5 AU]

RAKOWSKI ON SELF-MANAGEMENT--The Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers has been in session. The committee assessed the cooperation between the self-managements and the remaining partners in the enterprise--the sociopolitical organizations, the trade unions and management--as proceeding correctly. Summing up the discussion, deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski pointed out the importance of the self-management as a form in the process of passing for indifferent attitudes among the workforce to active ones. [No video available] [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 85 LD]

JARUZELSKI MEETS L'HUMANITE WRITER--Warsaw--Wojciech Jaruzelski received Yves Moreau, political commentator of the French Communist Party [PCF] daily L'HUMANITE. Current PZPR activities, and the present socioeconomic situation in our country were touched upon during the conversation. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 28 May 85 LD]

TURKISH-POLISH AGREEMENT--In Warsaw the fourth session of the Polish-Turkish Joint Commission for matters of trade, and economic and scientific cooperation has ended. The agreement was signed by Deputy Ministers Ryszard Strzelecki and (Mahir Barutcu). The trade turnover between Poland and Turkey will exceed \$200,000,000 this year. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1945 GMT 23 May 85 LD]

SED DELEGATION IN POLAND--A delegation from the SED Institute of Marxism-Leninism headed by the director of the institute, Professor Guenter Hoyden, visited Poland from 14 to 16 May. The delegation held talks at the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences. An agreement on bilateral cooperation for 1985-86 was signed by Professor Heyden and Professor Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and rector of the academy. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 85 p 2 AU]

POLISH-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION--On 16 May, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender received Ethiopian Health Minister General of Brigade Gizaw Tsehay [name as published]. During the meeting, which was attended by Tadeusz Szelachowski, minister of health and social welfare, views were exchanged on further bilateral cooperation concerning health protection. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 85 p 2 AU]

SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMY TALKS--On 16 May, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic relations. The subject of talks was current problems of economic cooperation concerning USSR aid in realizing Polish investment projects. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 85 p 2 AU]

GRZYB ATTENDS RADOM PLENUM--PZPR Politburo member Zofia Gzyrb attended the 17 May plenum of the Radom Voivodship PZPR Committee, which examined the results of the economic reform in the voivodship. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18/19 May 85 pp 1, 2 AU]

OBODOWSKI MEETS CEMA'S SYCHEV--On 4-6 May, CEMA secretary Viacheslav Sychev paid a working visit to Warsaw on the invitation of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, acting chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee. During talks with J. Obodowski, preparations for the June CEMA session in Warsaw were discussed. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 85 p 2 AU]

POLISH-IRISH COOPERATION MEETING--In Dublin the seventh session of the Polish-Irish mixed commission for economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation has ended. The joint protocol that was signed contains an assessment of the current state of trade and economic cooperation between the two states. Ireland is traditionally the largest client for Polish coal, and at the same time the main supplier of concentrates for the food industry and of synthetic magnesite for metallurgy. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 May 85 LD]

19 July 1985

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH INDIA--Implementing the decisions made by the prime ministers of Poland and India, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Rajiv Gandhi, during their talks in February this year, Professor Saturnin Zawadzki, deputy secretary for science of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) and (?Gobala Krishna Varadarajan), director of research centers of the council of scientific and industrial research of India, signed in Delhi a program on cooperation between both institutions up to 1987. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 May LD]

KOSZALIN MILITIA OPERATION--A further militia operation codenamed Aglomeracja was conducted recently in Koszalin Voivodship. One thousand and twenty-seven premises connected with the trade network, industry, the economy, as well as markets, were checked. One hundred and seventy-three misdemeanors and 16 offences were revealed. Forty-one motions were submitted the Misdemeanor Court (SMCLN) and 105 fines totalling 59,000 were imposed. [Text] [Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 20 May 85 LD]

CLAIM THAT CHURCH SUPPORTS PRON--Poznan GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI on 3 May published an interview given by Jerzy Jaskiernia, general secretary of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council, to Zygmunt Rola. Here is an excerpt from it: [Rola] What is the attitude of the Catholic Church Episcopate toward PRON? [Jaskiernia] In 1982 Primate Jozef Glemp published a statement with a positive attitude toward the militancy of lay Catholics in the branches of the national salvation committees. [Rola] But this is 1985.... [Jaskiernia] The primate has never returned to this issue. However, we have three associations of lay Catholics who subscribed to PRON. When this subscription was made, one of these associations--The Polish Catholic and Social Union--was said to be in close contact with the Church hierarchy. If this hierarchy had given decisive support to PRON--it is rather silent now on this issue--one of the qualitatively significant barriers to greater agreement could have been overcome. [From the Press Review] [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 May 85 p 2 AU]

CSSR, POLAND TRADE UNION TALKS BEGIN--The Budovatel Hotel in Prague is the site of the first official talks that got under way a few hours ago between delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CCTU] headed by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, and of the Polish National Trade Union Accord headed by its chairman, Alfred Miodowicz. Both officials spoke primarily about the current state of the trade union movement in their countries. The Polish National Trade Union Accord was established only in November of last year, and, therefore, the talks here are concerned above all with exchanging experiences at both the regional and local organization level. At present preparations are under way in Poland for amendments to the law on trade unions, according to which the Polish National Trade Union Accord is to acquire greater authority and become the representative body of the Polish trade union movement. It already has almost 5.5 million members and 17,000 local organizations. Both sides, therefore, spoke today about the opportunities for developing cooperation, especially in education, in the social and economic sphere, in developing workers' initiative, and in provision for recreation. Tomorrow the Polish trade union delegation will learn about the activity of trade unionists at the Kladno United Steel Works. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Jun 85 LD]

VISIT OF BULGARIAN CPCC DELEGATION--On 3 July PZPR Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski received a delegation of the Political Department of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee headed by Stefan Chernev, which was visiting Poland at the invitation of the Department of Science and Education of the PZPR Central Committee. Opinions were exchanged on Party operations in the areas of education, sciences, and systems of higher education. Bulgarian Ambassador Georgi Georgiev took part in the meeting as did Alfred Stroka, Deputy Director of the Department of Science and Education of the PZPR Central Committee. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 85 p 2]

CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN POLAND, FRG--From 1 to 3 July, consultations took place between the Polish and West German Ministries of Foreign Affairs in the course of which views were exchanged on the current state and prospects for the future advancement of cooperation between the two countries in the areas of culture, science, higher education, and general education. The consultations were headed by Ryszard Franckiewicz, Director of the Department of the Press, Cultural Cooperation, and Science of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Barthold Witte, Director of the Department of Foreign Cultural Policy of the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The FRG delegation was greeted by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast. Other Polish Deputy Ministers present were Wacław Janasow, Art and Culture; Czesław Krolikowski, Science and Higher Education; and Czesław Bonachow, Education and Training. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 85 p 2]

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ROMANIA

STUDENTS POLLED ON KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTH, HYGIENE, SEX

Bucharest IGIENA in Romanian Jan-Mar 85 pp 43-48

[Article by V. Lisovschi, I. Dorobantu, Lucia Pietraru, Eugenia Hotnog, Tereza Budura, Lelia Rotaru, I Ciuculescu, Bucharest Institute for Hygiene and Public Health]

[Text] The profound changes that occurred in the life of modern society also are reflected and transmitted directly in the area of public health. In the context of the magnitude and intensive dynamics involved in the impact of the social program, of science and technology on all the realms of human activity, there also is a change in some concepts on the status of health and morbidity, hygiene habits and procedures, the very sanitary culture of the population.

In our view, sanitary culture involves the set of knowledge of health and disease, the hygiene habits, behavior and practices of an individual or of a social collectivity. It is reflected in the individuals' attitude toward health, in the awareness and responsibility they display in relation to the needs for advancing and solidifying individual and collective health. Sanitary culture must be invested in the "health career" in the first period of great receptivity, periodically recycled and constantly adapted to the transformations that take place in the material and spiritual life of society.

Our survey on the level of sanitary culture of students in schools for general education and lyceums involving a sample of more than 16,000 students, nationally representative from urban and rural areas, tackles the specific problems of the population groups concerned. The survey has a definite practical aim, notably to pinpoint the most representative aspects of the level of sanitary culture of school population for the various schooling cycles and stages for the purpose of integrating sanitary education into education at all levels and specialities.

The objectives of research centered on determining the level of health education of students for the purpose of:

- a. Estimating the level of students' information and behavior in relation to health problems for assessing the efficiency of the sanitary education system in schools;
- b. Determining the information gaps and behavior deficiencies, of possible prejudices on health problems, for the purpose of scientifically orientating the thematic content of sanitary education in schools;
- c. Testing specific sanitary-educational methods for the purpose of perfecting a system tailored to school particularities.

The research problems included the set of specific thematic elements of schools -- primary, gymnasium, lyceum -- and implicitly the particularities of the chief school age groups, as follows: elements of individual hygiene, buccodental hygiene; hygiene in collectivity; sensible conditions of study and rest -- technique of homework; leisure time; active rest --, transmissible diseases; environmental hygiene -- water hygiene; food hygiene; chronic degenerative diseases; fight against smoking, alcohol, coffee and pharmaceutical drug abuse; sex education; mental health; venereal diseases; tempering by means of natural factors, physical education and sports; health concept.

The first category of results focus on the conventional -- informational and formative -- components of sanitary culture.

Informationally, the study involved the whole set of the cognitive sphere, through: testing of correct knowledge; detection of existing deficiencies, ignorance, erroneous beliefs, prejudices and superstitions that hamper the educational process; survey of the views that emerged, of value judgments meant to involve accumulations in sanitary culture.

Formatively, studied were factual elements by determining correct habits and attitudes, behavioral components, and also the deficiencies that existed in the conduct of the subjects.

The analysis of the data permits the synthesizing of the following results with the value of conclusions:

The corresponding answers of the four age groups (first, fifth, eighth and eleventh grades) -- considered for the whole country and for the two areas and analyzed on the scale of all the problems surveyed -- involve a proportion which is significantly superior to the uncorresponding ones, at a risk under 0.01.

In this regard, significant is the level of knowledge and correct attitudes toward health problems, which -- in the two areas and in all four age groups -- turns out to be superior in terms of percentage to the proportions that proved ignorance, incomplete or erroneous information.

The components of health education are not differentiated in light of geographic zones of administrative territories; on the contrary, standing out in the context of the same areas, age groups and sexes is a homogeneous distribution of sanitary culture throughout the country.

Students in urban areas display a level of health education that is higher than that of students in rural areas, with differences significant for a risk of 0.05.

Nevertheless, in rural areas too, knowledge and correct attitudes and opinions show a proportion that is statistically significantly greater than that of ignorance, erroneous beliefs or prejudices. In terms of behavior, however, students in rural areas display a lag in terms of knowledge, in that the proportion of those with correct behavior is significantly smaller than that of those with incorrect behavior.

Male students display a sanitary-cultural level that is superior to that of female students, with the phenomenon increasing with age, a fact that might be explained by the overall tendency of boys to outdo girls in certain domains of scientific and technical knowledge.

Detailed analysis of answers to the various questions permits detection of deficient health problems. Informationally, in light of age, area and sex, we found, in various degrees, ignorance, confusions, false views, specifically on problems of transmissible diseases; the scientific motivation of the need for following the rules of body and buccodental hygiene; sensible conditions of study, rest and leisure; the influence of alcohol and tobacco on health.

In terms of behavior there were determined a number of deficiencies relating to body and buccodental hygiene; sensible conditions of study and rest; best use of leisure time.

Prejudices and false opinions involve a smaller proportion compared to correct knowledge, a fact which proves that unscientific views or concepts, that are harmful to society, are not manifest among subjects. It should be stressed that greater numbers of students display correct ideas and attitudes on some aspects of prophylaxis.

The degree of integration of health problems into the area of knowledge interests specific to age is lower in eighth graders, significantly decreasing in eleventh graders. This situation may be explained by the low level of information of students, especially of eleventh graders, in regard to various health problems specific to their age.

Manifest interests mainly focus on areas of pathology and therapeutics, without significant differences for the various age groups: cancer, cardiovascular diseases, intestinal infections, rickets, diabetes, neuroses, alcoholism, migraines, stomach diseases, dental cavities, rheumatism.

The fact that missing from the students' sphere of interests are those relating to sanogenesis is probably explained by the fact that the subjects have an incomplete representation of the health concept, reducing the notion to its primary meaning "absence of disease," considering that any interest for knowledge in sanitary education involves information only in the realms of pathology and therapeutics. The second category of results on the sanitary culture-mental health ratio points to the fact that, although the major factors involved -- school, family and the medical-sanitary network -- are aware of the importance of mental health in substantiating the total health status of students and especially the importance of this parameter of health for adaptive capacity of students in terms of the requirements of the instructional-educational process, in the practice of activity involving students there appear phenomena that as a rule have a relational character or are linked to the rate and cadence of demands existing in every school cycle that might affect the balance of the adaptive evolution and mental health of students.

Adults, generally parents or teachers, ignore the role of mental health in defining the complete status of health of students, and when they refer to the etiology of behavior disturbances or departures from the normal status of mental health repeatedly state endogenous, constitutive causes, overlooking majoritary factors in this phenomenology at the age involved and notably the lack of information of adults in organization of the educational environment, of children-children, children-adults interpersonal relations, progressive dosage of the program of specific requirements.

School fatigue, which is consecutive to the stress phenomenon is greatly ignored by parents, teachers and students, with the impact of this situation being directly reflected in the level of school performance and also in the balance of students' neuropsychological development. Consequently, students seem to be aware of the importance of the quality of interpersonal relations they entertain and their impact on their adaptive level.

Research data show, however, that knowledge in the area of preservation of mental health results not so much from information received from the educational factors -- school and family -- but from the experience and unorganized contacts of students with the general ambience of life and activity. Older students, from the gymnasium and lyceum cycle, are faced with difficulties stemming from the amount of demands and accuracy, hygiene character and effects in the area of health deriving from meeting these demands. The third category of results pertaining to the sanitary culture of students on problems of the sensible conditions of work and rest leads to the following findings:

With regard to the duration of homework, lyceum students exceed in proportion of up to 95.1 percent the hygiene regulations, and students of general education schools, in proportion of up to 63.9 percent.

Students opine that they do not have enough time for homework; about three quarters do their homework also on Sunday, assigning to this activity between 2-4 hours, and some, even 4-6 hours. On the average, only a quarter of subjects apply hygiene requirements regarding homework, with the remainder handling this activity haphazardly, during the day, and most frequently in the evening hours. Between 50-70 percent of subjects have extra educational activities 1-2 days a week, among whom about half assign on the average 2 hours, a quarter -- 1 hour, and the remainder -- between 3 and 5 hours.

On the average, three quarters of lyceum students exceed the hygienic bedtime hour by about 1-2 hours and more than half do not cover the required amount of sleep for a night, showing departures in minus between 1 and 2 and a half hours. Almost a quarter say that they are tired often and almost daily; of these about 75 percent do not include among the causes of fatigue the departures from the hygiene program of activity and rest.

About three quarters of lyceum students and more than a half of students of general education schools have a correct opinion of the content of the notion of leisure. The activities preferred for leisure time are, in the order of frequency, the following: reading, t.v. watching, moviegoing, radio broadcasts. These involve lack of movement, sedentarism in closed areas, with the volume of definitely sanogenic leisure activities being very small. Data collected in families lead to the conclusion that on most problems tested there appeared a correspondence between factual-behavioral statements, opinions and knowledge of students and those of parents.

The observations made determine that in the family children have adequate material conditions to meet the hygienic requirements of intellectual work and of rest at home, a fact which corroborates the conclusion on which focus the data of research concerning the fact that the deficient aspects of the program of activity, leisure and rest of students in the family are largely due to the cognitive gaps of both groups of subjects. The fourth category of results, on the sanitary culture of students on sex education problems, pinpoints the following:

- a. Complete enumeration of anatomical organs specific to each sex involves a reduced average proportion (47.8 percent);
- b. Correct answers on pollutions (86.8 percent) exceeded those which referred to onanism, which were relatively reduced (46.5 percent);
- c. Aspects relating to menstruation are little familiar to girls especially in terms of definition of the concept, motivation of the phenomenon and knowledge of the measures of personal hygiene, which figure as educational priorities.

The information regarding the etiopathogeny, epidemiology, primary symptomatology and prophylaxis of venereal diseases especially points out alarming gaps

in the area of knowledge, excepting those regarding the way of transmission.

The involvement of the teaching staff in informing the subjects about sexual problems is illustrated by low values, with the school being mentioned as a source of information on sexual problems only in 38.5 percent of cases. Even more reduced appears to be knowledge derived from the medical-health staff and from parents, especially from fathers, whose participation in the children's sex education is very small.

In conclusion:

a. The information of students from competent sources is deficient, a fact that may largely explain the precarious cognitive level that resulted from the survey.

b. In the opinion-concept area there was found the persistence of prejudices generated over the years by inequality of sexes, which still display unscientific views regarding sexual relations in adolescents, such as: physiological need, hence permission for sexual relations for male adolescents and inutility, hence interdiction for female adolescents, with attitudinal ramifications for parents and behavioral ones for boys and with the negative effects in the formative sphere of the young person, of the character and personality involved. Premarital sexual abstinence is considered as useful for health by relatively small numbers of subjects, with the girls showing comparatively higher levels.

c. In spite of the information-opinion deficiencies stated, the subjects express a correct socioethical concept on relations between sexes, marriage and family: 43.2 percent speak out for sexual relations only in the context of marriage; similar proportions admit sexual relations outside marriage only in the context of serious ties of love, that favor marriage. Successful marriage is based, in the subjects' view, on love, trust, frankness, common ideals and goals in life. Noteworthy are the small numbers of those that stress physical attraction, sexual compatibility, housing and material income. The subjects' options regarding the size of the family point out a correct attitude -- from the demographic point of view, with 65.8 percent voicing the wish to have children, including 48.8 percent wishing to have two children.

Based on the data of research there were specified the main thematic directions and the contents of health education for school youth, for the purpose of effectively integrating it into the entire instructional-educational process in educational facilities in conformance with the provisions of the Uniform Plan for Health Education for the 1981-1985 Period.

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